The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES,, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY. SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

NO. 37

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

National Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. L. SPANGLER.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. McCORMICK.
J. H. HOLT

FOR CORONER,
JAMES NEFF, M. D.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE BOWER.

There is not wool enough raised in the United States to pull over the eyes of the voters and blind them against their own interests. The covering will be too thin and they will vote for free wool.

Late advices from the Northwest report great suffering and many deaths from starvation among the Indians of the Canadian Northwest territories. From the Peace River district several cases of cannibalism are reported, where, to save their own lives, heads of families have killed and eaten their children.

Mr. Harrison in his letter of acceptance, says of the tariff, "We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle." When the highwayman was brought before the jury, they did not stand to quibble over the amount taken to which he had no no right, but on the principle that he had no right to take what did not belong to him. "Unnecessary taxation is un just taxation."

Chauncy M. Depew, who has just returned from a trip to Europe, is disposed to think the defenseless state of the American Republic something to be thankful for. He describes Europe as an armed camp, in which all the youth and muscle are under arms, while the women till the fields, and the people taxed to support the soldiers. He refers to the United States as a country with sixty millions of people, with an army that cannot be discovered with a microscope and a navy that a coal boat could run over. In spite of our defenseless condition, Mr. Depew insists that we are as happy as we can be.

On the whole, there must be something about this joint debate business which the tariff orators do not admire. Mr. Carlisle's challenge to Mr. Blaine is still unanswered, although the Speaker would have gone to Maine to meet the magnetic man had such a step been necessary. Ex-Governor Hoyt declines a similar invitation from Henry George and Congressman Hovey, who is running for Governor of Indiana, confesses his lack of knowledge on the main issue of the campaign by bluntly refusing to meet his opponent, Mr. Matson. Last but not least comes our own red headed and hopeful Field Marshall Cooper offering in reply to Ex-Chairman Hensel's defiance the rather weak announcement that his' to be "a campaign of work, not words.' Indeed, the only Republican orator of any consequence who is willing to meet any capable reformer on the stump is Major McKinley, and he, unfortunately, cannot be in more than a dozen places at once. What does it all mean, anyhow? Mr. Blaine, of course could not face Carlisle without humiliation and Henry George could talk, if not write, down several of our able ex-Governors, but surely the other statesmen do not need packed juries and no opposing counsel in their attemps to tell why war taxes should be maintained in time of peace.

THE COLORED DEMOCRATS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The colored voters are rapidly leaving Republican ranks to the dismay of the party. It is going on in every state. Below is a clipping to show what is being done in New York city:

The colored Democratic club of New York will have a grand demonstration on Tuesday evening next. It will be the first time in the history of New York that colored democrats will turn out. They will have nothing less than 1,500 men in line. The Cleveland league will act as escort.

The young colored independents of Jamaica met Friday evening at No. 75 Lincoln street to reorganize their club of 1884. They enrolled over seventy five members, and passed resolutions indorsing the nominations of the Democratic party and recognizing J. C. Matthews as the leader of the colored democrats of New York.

MR. DEPEW'S BEST STORY.

HE CONTRIBUTES A STRONG ARGUMENT FOR CLEVELAND'S RE-ELECTION.

Chauncy Depew, who was a Republican presidential candidate at Chicago, and recently returned from an extended trip abroad told in an interview a most excellent story—a true story and an honest story; and, when it is remembered that he just escaped being the Republican candidate for the presidency, a most remarkable story.

In this campaign the average Republican leader cannot tell the truth when talking about the tariff. But "Our Chauncy" is not an average Republican leader. He is a leader among men by the power of brains. He is too great a man to lend himself to a small, mean policy of lying. He willnot lie—not even to save his party from defeat. He would rather go down with the truth on his lips than to triumph through falsehood.

But here is the story. Mr. Depew said:

I met an Englishman, and he was a nobleman of high education, who had traveled all around the world, and much in America, who was in favor of Harrison's election. I was somewhat surprised, for Harrison is hardly known over there, even by name; and I asked him why. He said that it was because a tariff reduction such as was proposed by the Democrats would be a bad thing for the English manufacturers, for it would then enable the Americans to compete with them in the markets of the world, while under the present system the Englishmen have everything their own way. His opinion was that with free raw material, American manufacturers would become formidable competitors, to the detriment of English manufacturers.

Mr Depew can now add one to his many laurels as an interesting conversationalist. He has the honor of having contributed an excellent Democratic argument to the presidential campaign.

HOW THE FARMERS WILL VOTE.

The agriculturists of Minnesota, who have largely been Republicans in the past, are renouncing the party of high tariff and trusts, and they will refuse henceforth to vote for the maintenance of a system that enriches monopolists at the expense of the workingman.

At the Republican State convention Gen. T. H. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Alliance, offered this tariff plank:

"We protest against the doctrine of high protection, and demand a judicious and radical reduction in the present tariff. We are opposed to free whiskey and tobacco while we are compelled to pay high taxes on sugar and lumber."

The defeat of this plank is the cause of just indignation on the part of the farmers and they don't propose to vote in November to keep up a preposterous tariff on the necessaries of life and at the same time endorse the principles of a party that has the bed-rock of monopoly for a foundation.

Minnesota is to-day a doubtful state. Four years ago she was as strongly Republican as Vermont. So the whirligig of politics has its changes.

YES AND NO.

The Warren (Pa.) Ledger expresses the issue of the hour very plainly and pointedly thus:

The farmer produces hay, corn, wheat, potatoes, barley, buckwheat, etc.?

Yes.

He produces it first for his own uses?

Yes.

The balance (in case of a good crop) he sells at the market price?

Yes.

Who makes the market price?

Well, Liverpool and London market prices are the same as Chicago and New York.

Then the surplus production of the farmer is shipped to England and sold at their prices?

Yes.

Then the farmers of this country sell in competition with the cheapest labor of Europe and in the cheapest market in the world?

Yes.

Suppose he sells $100 worth of wheat in the cheapest market in the world and then goes to a clothier's to purchase $100 worth of clothing for himself and boys (guaranteed imported and all wool) does he buy at the market prices of London and Liverpool?

No.

He pays a tax, or royalty, of $68 to the government on every $100 worth of such goods purchased?

Yes.

Then he sells in competition with the very cheapest labor and in the cheapest market in the world, and buys his plows, tinware, clothing, sugar, rice, lumber, nails, harness, coffin and tombstone in the most expensive market in the world?

Yes.

Is it any wonder that one-half of the farms in the United States are owned by the money-lenders and nearly all the other half mortgaged beyond redemption?

REPUBLICAN ENDORSEMENT.

NEWSPAPERS THAT APPROVED THE DEPENDENT PENSION VETO.

Republican talk and Republican platforms in 1888 are contradicted by Republican evidence and opinion in 1887. We suppose it will be allowed that the Republican press reflects Republican sentiments. Last year the Republican press quite generally and quite cordially endorsed the veto of the dependent pension bill. Read what such papers said of that veto, viz:

President Cleveland's reasons for declining to approve the dependent pension bill are sound and sufficient.—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy.*

This is an entirely new departure in the matter of pensions (except where many years have intervened), and one which does not receive the approval of the majority of veterans of the war, or of the public generally.—*Hartford Courant.*

President Cleveland is entitled to credit and thanks for the manly and sensible stand he has taken, and we are sure the country will applaud and sustain him in it.—*Albany Express.*

The veto will be generally approved by public sentiment throughout the country * * * For the position finally taken he deserves credit, and it will be freely extended to him on every hand.—*Troy Times.*

Undoubtedly the country is with him.—*Buffalo Express.*

The country is with him in reprobating the present tendency of congress to pension extravagance. * * The president's veto, being sanctioned by the country, will probably operate as a check to this form of extravagance, and prove in consequence a great public service.—*Philad. Press.*

President Cleveland's veto of the pauper pension bill will be generally approved.—*Philad. Bulletin.*

In vetoing the pauper pension bill the president has performed a brave and worthy act.—*Philad. Inquirer.*

In common fairness and justice to the president we must heartily commend his action.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

The president did well to veto it.—*Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer.*

The objection to the bill was that it opened the doors for vast abuses. The way these could come to pass is strongly stated by the president.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

It was a courageous act of Mr. Cleveland to face the demagogues in congress with a veto of a general out door relief pension bill, but he has done it without hesitation, and justified himself at every point.—*Chicago Tribune.*

That was a good place for a veto. Public sentiment will sustain this act of the executive.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

WILL ACT FOR THEMSELVES.

Wheeling, W. Va., 14.—The state conference of independent colored men were in session at Charleston, yesterday. Presidential electors and a state executive committee was appointed. There were fifty delegates in the conference from about twenty counties in the state.

In their resolutions the convention calls attention to the fact that the republican party has absolutely refused to give the colored man the recognition to which he is entitled, notwithstanding that there are 11,000 colored voters in the state and declares that they have concluded to act for themselves. The convention has caused consternation in republican circles.

The complete returns from Maine are now at hand, and an analysis of them will show how much ground there was for Mr. Blaine's claim that the result was "almost a political revolution." We give the figures side by side with those of the September election in 1884:

Governor.	1888.	Governor.	1884.
Burleigh (Rep.)	79,603	Robie (Rep.)	78,912
Putnam (Dem.)	61,108	Redman (Dem)	59,061
Cushing (Pro)	2,971	Eustis (Prohib.)	1,150
Simmons (Lab.)	979	Eaton (G'b'k.)	3,234
Total	144,661	Total	142,397
Republican plurality in 1884			19,851
Republican plurality in 1888			18,495
Republican loss on plurality			1,356
Republican increase on total vote of 1884.			691
Democratic increase on total vote of 1884.			2,047

If the Maine election has any significance, it proves that in the first contest seriously made this year the Republicans have failed to hold their majority in one of their own States. The change is slight, but it is against them. But the change must be the other way to enable to win; so the result in Maine is simply an assurance in advance that the country is a trifle more Democratic than it was four years ago, when it elected Grover Cleveland President and that it will therefore, re elect him by increased majority.

PROTECION VS. FREE TRADE.

The best method of illustrating the protection and free trade question was shown us the other day and which any one can understand. As to making votes that would require too much time, and that is the only objection.

A TARIFF OBJECT LESSON.

FRYING THE FAT OUT OF THE SOUTHERN PLANTERS.

The following facts concerning the duty on sugar and rice, and the proposed saving by the Mills bill cannot help to interest the reader:

SUGAR.	Mills
Present republican duty on refined per lb.	35
Mills bill proposed duty	28
Democratic reduction (20 per cent.)	7
Yearly consumption, 3,000,000,000 lbs.	
Democratic saving, $21,000,000.	
Present republican duty on raw per lb.	20
Mills bill proposed duty	13
Democratic reduction—35 per cent.	7
Louisiana's product, 200,000,000 lbs.	
Louisiana's loss, $1,400,000.	

RICE.	
Present republican duty on cleaned per lb.	25
Mills bill proposed duty	20
Democratic reduction—20 per cent.	5
Present republican duty on paddy	12½
Mills bill proposed duty	10
Democratic reduction—20 per cent.	2½

	Per ct.
Present republican duty on rice meal	20
Mills bill proposed duty	15

Democratic reduction, 25 per cent.
Democratic saving, $1,000,000.
Southern planters loss, $600,000.

The Mills bill reduces the present republican duty on raw sugar for our refineries 35 per cent. or 7 mills on every pound. Thirty five per cent. of the fat is fried out of the sugar planter and Louisiana loses on her little crop $1,400,000.

The Mills bill reduces the present republican duty on rice 20 per cent. and on rice meal 25 per cent., frying this fat out of South Carolina and Georgia, the Gulf states losing $600,000.

And every republican newspaper and howler is shouting that the Mills bill puts up the duty on sugar to 68 per cent. and on rice to 100 per. cent. that the south is in the saddle.

If there are any decent newspapers or men in the republican party let them come out now.

When the republican voters discover how they are being lied to by their editors and orators there will be trouble.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. Jonathan Harter, of Millheim, has returned from a several weeks' visit to her daughter, Mrs. Kurzenknabe, at Harrisburg, and to hail the arrival of a grandchild, in the Kurzenknabe family.

Centre Hall is as busy as a city, and overflowing with picnic folks.

Jake Kerstetter, of Penn, has the rheumatics.

Mr. Miller, of Rebersburg, has purchased the Musser shoe store at Millheim, and retains Cyrus Bright as manager, who started for Elmira last week to lay in a stock.

A union picnic was held last Saturday in Benj. Roush's woods near Madisonburg.

Mike Hess, of Haines, boasts a big crop of pototoes. May the price be just as big. Potatoes down there are selling at 25 per bu.

SUDDEN DEATH OF JOHN H. FISHER.

John H. Fisher, one of the best known and highest esteemed of Rock Grove's young men, died at about six o'clock yesterday morning, and the church bell which tolled over his demise sounded mournfully over the neighboring camp ground. He was the son of Samuel Fisher, an old and well known resident of the county, and was also a brother of Edward Fisher, who was for some time in Swarts Brothers' store in this city. The deceased was twenty-six years of age and was married about four months ago to the daughter of Mr. Poor, of Orangeville. The young wife is almost heartbroken over her bereavement.

A few days ago Mr. Fisher had an aching and hollowed tooth pulled out by the dentist, and from this blood poisoning resulted, and this brought about his death.—*Freeport, Ill., Bulletin, Sept. 3.*

The father of young Fisher resided in the eastern section of our valley, where numerous relatives will read the above with regrets. The deceased attended the Spring Mills academy some years ago.

SPRING MILLS.

The Evangelical Sunday school held their annual picnic in the park last Saturday, followed by a festival in the evening which was well patronized.

The Cleveland and Thurman club held their meeting at Farmers Mills last Friday night. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. W. A. Krise, T. B. Ulrich, and C. M. Bower. The Farmers Millsband furnished music for the occasion.

The corner stone of the new Evangelical church will be laid next Sabbath 23.

Miss Miller of Sugar Valley is visiting at Mr. John Condo's.

Mr. John Gray, one of our former citizens, now of Lemont spent Sunday here.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Krumrine spent a few days in Lewisburg this week visiting their son Mr. Edward Krumrine.

Miss Mary Zeigler who had been sick is well and able to be about again.

A NEW WASHING MACHINE.

The New Becker Washing Machine, now on exhibition at the picnic ground by the agent, J. A. Dunkle, should be seen by every housewife. This washer takes the lead of all others, and fills a want which no washing machine has yet done. Its points of merit are at once plain to every woman examining this washer. It works with ease, washes clean, is noiseless and does not slop over, and can be used in a carpeted room. Ladies do not fail to examine this new help in your most unpleasant work.

TO VOTE FOR CLEVELAND.

A THOUSAND IRISH-AMERICANS WHO SUPPORTED BLAINE FLOP.

If any evidence were wanted to prove that the Blaine Irish-Americans are not for Harrison it can be found in the meeting of the Irish-American Independents, held at their headquarters, 52 Union Square. The president of the organization is Edward J. Rowe. He was the first Democrat who in 1884 called a meeting at Clarendon Hall to protest against the nomination of Cleveland and kept up the fight persistently to the end, organizing clubs in each of the twenty four Assembly districts in New York and keeping the fight hot by flying visits to surrounding districts. He was the organizer and president of the Irish-American Confederation of America, and is connected with all the patriotic Irish organizations.

President Rowe presided at the meeting, which was called to indorse Cleveland. One of the speakers was Frank Byrne, who said that, notwithstanding his rabid support of Blaine in 1884, he was now a thorough, whole hearted supporter of Cleveland and Democracy.

The result of the metting was the adoption of a series of resolutions pledging support to Cleveland. These resolutions affect about one thousand Irish-Americans who voted for Blaine. They were sent to the national headquarters to day. Some of the resolutions read thus:

Resolved, That as protectionists, believing that the full measure of real protection to the workingman and the greatest good to all the people can be best secured under a lower and more equal system of Custom House taxation, we do most heartily indorse the plan of tariff reform contained in the Mills bill.

Resolved, That trusts and monopolies, fostered and encouraged by unjust State and national laws, imposing unequal tariff taxes and laying tribute on the consumers of the products controlled by them, have our most emphatic condemnation; and we demand that such laws shall be so revised as to make such iniquitous combinations impossible.

Resolved, That the retaliation message of President Cleveland to Congress proved him a statesman of the highest order; an American capable of sustaining his country's honor in any emergency, and deserving the respect and support of every patriotic citizen of the Republic. This much of justice we all the more cheerfully accord the President because of our steadfast opposition to his election in 1884 in the belief that his opponent in the campaign would more earnestly sustain the national honor that has now been so splendidly vindicated and maintained by the President himself.

JOHNSON ACQUITTED.

The trial of John W. Johnson for the murder of the Culveys came to an end on last Friday. 15th, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty. The trial lasted from Monday till Friday evening and was largely attended. No new testimony was submitted and same evidence as in former trial was heard. Johnson's wife was present at the trial, having walked from Hublersburg to Lock Haven with a child.

CENTRE CO. PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

The Prohibition party voters of Centre county will meet in convention in the Arbitration Room in the Court House in Bellefonte, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday, Sept. 25, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket to be voted at the election in Nov. J. ZEIGLER,
Milesburg, Sept. 17. Chairman.

CORNER STONE LAYING.

The corner stone of the Evangelical church, at Spring Mills, will be laid next Sunday, 23rd, when there will be services at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 7 p. m., in the new edifice. H. B. Hartzler, D. D., of Harrisburg, I. M. Pines, presiding elder of the district, and other ministers will be present on the occasion. Ministers and the people in general are cordially invited.

FOR RENT.

A new house, with six nice rooms and kitchen attached, vacant, within a few rods of the picnic woods, is for rent during picnic week. Apply at the roller mill.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Himes, of Osceola, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Dan'l Hess, are visitors at our picnic.

—One of the four miners' hospitals to be erected by the State has been located at Philipsburg by the committee.

—There is digging going on for coal, north of Millheim, and a very black stone is found. This gives that locality a strong claim for a miners' hopital, we guess.

—Miss Aggie Murray was visiting among friends at Selinsgrove.

—A cow of John Kline's, farmer on Kurtz's place, died from bloating a few days ago.

—J. C. Motz, of Woodward, is still in impaired health.

— Miss M'Coy, daughter of Alex. M'Coy, of Potters Mills, has returned to the female seminary at Phila.

—Will, son of Jacob Keen, of near Millheim, with wife and little daughter, now living in Illinois, arrived at Coburn on Thursday, from Illinois, on a visit, having left here 8 or 10 years ago, since which this is his first visit. He likes Illinois and informs us that farming pays there.

—The Patrons' festival last Saturday evening was largely attended by folks from a distance. It was the opening of the ground, and as most of the buildings were up and all the tents in place, there was a general desire to see what the grounds looked like. The proceeds were large and nearly all clear money.

DEATH OF S. A. STOVER OF BELLEFONTE.

There has been crape on the door twice before within eleven weeks. Each time it told of deep afflictions. First a little son was taken away. Exactly five weeks after that Mrs. Stover died. Mr. Stover was then ill with the same disease—typhoid fever. He could not gain strength. Once he rallied sufficiently to ride out, but his condition was such that any food partaken of or the least exposure aggravated his disease. He died, after much suffering, at 15 minutes to 12 o'clock Wednesday night. He was conscious till the very last.

He was born on the homestead farm in Spring township and on the 29th of March, this year was 30 years of age. His wife whose death occurred five weeks ago, was a Miss Johnston, of Bellefonte. Both of them were members of the Methodist church.

A bright little boy also mourns his death—the sole remaining one of what was, three months ago, a happy family of four people, apparently enjoying good health and with a promise to live long in the land.

DEATH OF WILL DINGES.

J. Will Dinges, son of Jacob Dinges, dec'd, of this place, died this, Wednesday, morning, of a fever. He was a naval cadet at Annapolis, and, not feeling quite well, came home about three weeks ago, when his complaint rapidly tended to typhoid fever. Will was a bright boy and stood well in his class; he was of an exemplary character and religious in his entire conduct. He entered as a naval cadet over two years ago. Funeral Saturday morning, at 10 a. m.

His age was 18 years, 10 months and 1 day.

ARTISTIC FLOWER STANDS!

Persons desiring to purchase fancy flower stands made of laurel of rustic design, can get them from me at the Patrons' picnic, as I will have a large supply on hand. All styles and shapes. For particulars apply to

WM. JOHNSON,
Manufacturer, Centre Hall.

—The other day we noticed several Apollo ranges arrive in our town from M'Farlane's hardware store of Bellefonte. They are models of beauty and convenience. This is the range that is creating such a furor among the people over the mountain; many are trading off their cook stoves to get the ranges. They use less fuel than stoves and are the most perfect bakers in existance. They were lately improved and enlarged and are so arranged that they will keep fire over night as well as a self-feeding stove. If any of our readers need a heating stove of any kind, they should go to M'Farlane's. The Morning Light and Happy Greeting, square amber heaters, are the finest stoves of this class, using very little fuel and are warranted free from gas.

Again we advise you to buy an Apollo if you want a range, and don't be fooled by purchasing some new-fang'ed article and be humbugged.

—Wm. Bradford will furnish horse feed at the Fort Woods during the Patrons exhibition, at very reasonable rates. td

—Reuben Gramly, of Miles, gave our sanctum a call.

MARRIED.

On the 16th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by J. Shambach, Mr. W. B. Feidler and Miss Lizzie M. Mark, both of Penn Hall.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 85	Oats new	$ 25
Wheat, white	83	Rye	55
Corn,	52	Barley, No. 1	45
Wheat, new	75		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 40	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 30

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

As the dull season approaches, extra inducements are offered in fine tailoring. Suits and overcoats made to order from new Fall goods at very low prices.

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.

LOST.—A white cow, with a spotted yearling calf, strayed from the residence of the undersigned. Any information leading to the finding of the same will be suitably rewarded.

THEO. SCHILLING, Centre Hall.

A FINE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE Heirs of the estate of Catherine Stover, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, OCT. 27, a fine farm near Penns Cave, Gregg twp., containing 71 acres, more or less, nearly all clear. Thereon erected a 2-story dwelling house, bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. A spring of never failing water is near the house, and an orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The land is in a high state of cultivation.

At the same time and place will be offered a tract of Timberland, containing 52 acres. This tract is well set with pine, oak and chestnut.

Terms will be made known on day of sale: Sale at 2 p. m, THE HEIRS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

At Wolf's store you will find a big reduction in Dry Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., etc.

Call and see for yourself.

WM. WOLF & SON.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Plasters That Will not Stick.

"Miserable comforters are ye all."—Job. 16:2.

THE man of Uz had a great many trials—the loss of his family, the loss of his property, the loss of his health; but the most exasperating thing that came upon him was the tantalizing talk of those who ought to have sympathized with him. Looking around upon them, and weighing what they had said, he utters the words of my text.

Why did God let sin come into the world? It is a question I often hear discussed, but never satisfactorily answered.

GOD MADE THE WORLD FAIR

and beautifut at the start. If our first parents had not sinned in Eden, they might have gone out of that garden, and found fifty paradises all around the earth—Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America so many flower-gardens, or orchards of fruit redolent and luscious. I suppose that when God poured out the Gihon and the Hiddekel, he poured out, at the same time, the Hudson and the Susquehanna; the whole earth was very fair and beautiful to look upon. Why did it not stay so? God the power to keep back sin and woe. Why did He not keep them back? Why not every cloud a roseate, and every step a joy, and every sound music, and all the ages a long jubilee of sinless men and sinless women? God can make a rose as easily as He can make a thorn. Why, then,

THE PREDOMINANCE OF THORNS?

He can make good, fair, ripe fruit as well as gnarled and sour fruit. Why so much, then, that is gnarled and sour? He can make men robust in health. Why, then, are there so many invalids? Why not have for our whole race perpetual leisure, instead of this tug and toil and tussle for a livelihood? I will tell you why God let sin come into the world—when I get on the other side of the River of Death. That is the place where such questions will be answered, and such mysteries solved. He who this side that river attempts to answer the question, only illustrates his own ignorance and incompetency. All I know is one great fact, and that is, that a herd of woes have come in upon us, tramping down everything fair and beautiful. A sword at the gate of Eden, and a sword at every gate. More people under the ground than on it. The graveyards in vast majority. The six thousand winters have made more scars than the six thousand summers can cover up. Trouble has taken the tender heart of this world in its two rough hands, and pinched it until

THE NATIONS WAIL

with the agony. If all the mounds of graveyards that have been lifted were put side by side, you might step on them and on nothing else, going all around the world, and around again, and around again. These are the facts. And now I have to say that, in a world like this, the grandest occupation is that of giving condolence. This holy science of imparting comfort to the troubled we ought all of us to study. There are many of you who could look around upon some of your very best friends who wish you well and are very intelligent, and yet be able truthfully to say to them in your days of trouble, "Miserable comforters are ye all!"

I remark, in the first place, that very

VOLUBLE PEOPLE.

are incompetent for the work of giving comfort. Bildad and Eliphaz had the gift of language, and with their words almost bothered Job's life out. Alas for these voluble people that go among the houses of the afflicted, and talk, and talk, and talk, and talk! They rehearse their own sorrows, and then they tell the poor sufferers that they feel badly now, but they will feel worse after a while. Silence! Do you expect, with a thin courtplaster of words, to heal a wound deep as the soul? Step very gently around about a broken heart. Talk very softly around those whom God has bereft. Then go your way. Deep sympathy has not much to say. A firm grasp of the hand, a compassionate look, just one word that means as much as a whole dictionary, and you have given, perhaps, all the comfort that a soul needs.

A man has a terrible wound in his arm. The surgeon comes and binds it up. "Now," he says, "carry that arm in a sling, and be very careful of it. Let no one touch it." But the neighbors have heard of the accident, and they come in, and they say, "Let us see it." And

THE BANDAGE IS PULLED OFF,

and this one and that one must feel it, and see how much it is swollen; and there is irritation and inflammation and exasperation, where there ought to be healing and cooling. The surgeon comes in and says, "What does all this mean? You have no business to touch those bandages. That wound will never heal unless you let it alone." So there are souls broken down in sorrow. What they most want is rest, or very careful and gentle treatment; but the neighbors have heard of the bereavement or of the loss, and they come in to sympathize, and they say, "Show us now the wound. What were his last words? Rehearse now the whole scene. How did you feel when you found you were an orphan?" Tearing off the bandages here, and pulling them off there, leaving a ghastly wound that the balm of God's grace had already begun to heal. Oh let no loquacious people, with ever-rattling tongues, go into the homes of the distressed!

Again I remark, that all those persons are incompetent to give any kind of comfort who act as

WORLDLY PHILOSOPHERS.

They come in and say, "Why, this is what you ought to have expected. The laws of nature must have their way;" and then they get eloquent over something they have seen in postmortem examinations. Now, away with all human philosophy at such a time! What difference does it make to that father and mother what disease their son died of? He is dead, and it makes no difference whether the trouble was in the epigastric or hypogastric region. If the philosopher be of the stoical school he will come and say, "You ought to control your feelings." You must not cry so. You must cultivate a cooler temperament. You must have self-reliance, self-government, self-control;" an iceberg reproving a hyacinth for having a drop of dew in its eye.

A violinist has his instrument, and he sweeps his fingers across the strings, now evoking strains of joy, and now strains of sadness. He cannot play all the tunes on one string. The human soul is an instrument of a thousand strings, and all sorts of emotions were made to play on it. Now an anthem, now a dirge. It is no evidence of weakness when one is overcome of sorrow. Edmund Burke was found in the pasture-field with his arms around a horse's neck, caressing him, and some one said, "Why, the great man has lost his mind!" No; that horse belonged to his son who had recently died, and his great heart broke over the grief. It is no sign of weakness that men are overcome of their sorrows. *Thank God for*

THE RELIEF OF TEARS.

Have you never been in deep trouble when you could not weep, and you would have given anything for a good cry? David did well when he mourned for Absalom, Abraham did well when he bemoaned Sarah, Christ did well when he wept for Lazarus; and the last man I want to see come anywhere near me when I have any kind of trouble, is a worldly philosopher.

Again I remark, that those persons are incompetent for the work of comfort-bearing who have nothing but cant to offer. There are those who have the idea that you must groan over the distressed and afflicted. There are times in grief when one cheerful face dawning upon a man's soul is worth a thousand dollars to him. Do not whine over the afflicted. Take the promise of the gospel, and utter them in a manly tone. Do not be afraid to smile, if you feel like it. Do not drive any more hearses through that poor soul. Do not tell him the trouble was foreordained; it will not be any comfort to know it was a million years coming. If you want to find splints for a broken bone, do not take cast-iron. Do not tell them it is God's justice that weighs our grief. They want now to hear of God's tender mercy. In other words, do not give them aqua fortis when they need valerian.

Again I remark, that those persons are poor comforters who have

NEVER HAD ANY TROUBLE

themselves. A larkspur can not lecture on the nature of a snow-flake—it never saw a snow-flake; and those people who have always lived in the summer of prosperity cannot talk to those who are frozen in disaster. God keeps aged people in the world, I think, for this very work of sympathy. They have been through all these trials. They know all that which irritates and all that which soothes. If there are men and women here who have old people in the house, or near at hand, so that they can easily reach them, I congratulate them. Some of us have had trials in life, and although we have had many friends around about us, we have wished that father and mother were still alive, that we might go and tell them. Perhaps they could not say much, but it would have been such a comfort to have them around. These aged ones, who have been all through the trials of life, know how to give condolence. Cherish them; let them lean on your arm—these aged people. If when you speak to them they cannot hear just what you say the first time, and you have to say it a second time, when you say it the second time do not say it sharply. If you do, you will be sorry for it on the day when you take the last look and brush back the silvery locks from the wrinkled brow just before they screw the lid on. Blessed be God for the old people! They may not have so much strength to go around, but they are God's appointed ministers of comfort to a broken heart.

People who have not had trial themselves cannot give comfort to others. They may talk very beautifully, and they may give you a great deal of poetic sentiment; but while poetry is perfume that smells sweet, it makes a very poor salve. If you have a grave in your pathway, and somebody comes and covers it all over with flowers, it is a grave yet. Those who have not had grief themselves know not

THE MYSTERY OF A BROKEN HEART.

They know not the meaning of childlessness, and the having no one to put to bed at night, or the standing in a room where every book and picture and door is full of memories—the doormat where she sat, the cup out of which she drank, the place where she stood at the door and clapped her hands, the odd figures that she scribbled, the blocks she built into a house. Ah, no; you must have trouble yourself before you can comfort trouble in others But come, all ye who have been bereft, and ye who have been comforted in your sorrows, and stand around these afflicted souls, and say to them, "I had that very sorrow myself. God comforted me, and He will comfort you"; and that will go right to the spot. In other words, to comfort others we must have faith in God, practical experience, and good, sound common sense.

But there are three or four considerations that I will bring this morning to those who are sorrowful and distressed, and that we can always bring to them knowing that they will effect a cure. And the first consideration is that

GOD SENDS OUR TROUBLES

in love, I often hear people in their trouble say, "Why, I wonder what God has against me!" They seem to think God has some grudge against them because trouble and misfortune have come. Oh no. Do you not remember that passage of Scripture, "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth"? A child comes in with a very bad splinter in its hand, and you try to extract it. It is a very painful operation. The child draws back from you, but you persist. You take the child with a

GENTLE BUT FIRM

grasp; for although there may be pain in it, the splinter must come out. And it is love that dictates it, and makes you persist. My friends, I really think that nearly all our sorrows in this world are only the hand of our Father extracting some thorn. If all these sorrows were sent by enemies, I would say, arm yourselves against them; and, as in tropical climes, when a tiger comes down from the mountains and carries off a child from the village, the neighbors band together and go into the forest and hunt the monster, so I would have you, if I thought these misfortunes were sent by an enemy, go out and battle against them. But no; they come from a Father so kind, so loving, so gentle, that the prophet, speaking of His tenderness and mercy, drops the idea of a father, and says, "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you."

Again I remark, there is comfort in the thought that God, by all this process, is going

TO MAKE YOU USEFUL.

Do you know that those who accomplish the most for God and heaven have all been under the harrow? Show me a man that has done anything for Christ in this day, in a public or private place, who has had no trouble, and whose path has been smooth. Ah, no!

I once went through an axe-factory, and I saw them take the bars of iron and thrust them into the terrible furnaces. Then besweated workmen with long tongs stirred the blaze. Then they brought out a bar of iron and put it into a crushing-machine, and then they put it between jaws that bit it in twain. Then they put it on an anvil, and there were great hammers swung by machinery—each one a half-ton in weight — that went thump! thump! thump! If that iron could have spoken it would have said, "Why all this beating? Why must I be pounded any more than any other iron?" The workmen would have said, "We want to make axes out of you, keen, sharp axes—axes with which to hew down the forest, and build the ship, and erect houses, and carry on a thousand enterprises of civilization. That's the reason we pound you." Now, God puts a soul into.

THE FURNACE OF TRIAL,

and then it is brought out and run through the crushing-machine, and then it comes down on the anvil, and upon it blow after blow, blow after blow, and the soul cries out, "O Lord, what does all this mean?" God says, "I want to make something very useful out of you. You shall be something to hew with, and something to build with. It is a practical process through which I am putting you." Yes, my Christian friends, we want more tools in the Church of God. Not more wedges to split with; we have enough of these. Not more bores with which to drill; we have too many bores. What we really want is keen, sharp, well-tempered axes, and if there be any other way of making them than in the hot furnace, and on the hard anvil, and under the heavy hammer, I do not know what it is. Remember that if God brings any kind of chastisement upon you, it is only to make you useful. Do not sit down discouraged, and say, "I have no more reason for living; I which I were dead!" Oh, there never was so much reason for you living as now! By this ordeal you have been consecrated a priest of the Most High God. Go out and do your whole work for the Master.

There is comfort in the thought that all our

TROUBLES ARE A REVELATION.

Have you ever thought of it in that connection? The man who has never been through chastisement is ignorant about a thousand things in his soul he ought to know. For instance, here is a man who prides himself on his cheerfulness of character. He has no patience with anybody who is depressed in spirits. Oh, it is easy for him to be cheerful, with his fine house, his filled wardrobe, and well-strung instruments of music, and tapestried parlor, and plenty of money in the bank waiting for some permanent investment. It is easy for him to be cheerful. But suppose his fortune goes to pieces, and his house goes down under the sheriff's hammer, and the banks will not have anything to do with his paper! Suppose those people who were once elegantly entertained at his table get so short-sighted that they cannot recognize him upon the street! How then?

IS IT EASY TO BE CHEERFUL?

It is easy to be cheerful in the home, after the day's work is done, and the gas is turned on, and the house is full of romping little ones. But suppose the piano is shut because the fingers that played on it will no more touch the keys, and the childish voice that asked so many questions will ask no more. Then is it so easy? When a man wakes up and finds that his resources are all gone, he begins to rebel, and he says, "God is hard; God is outrageous. He had no business to do this to me!" My friends, those of us who have been through trouble know what a sinful and rebellious heart we have, and how much God has to put up with, and how much we need pardon. It is only in the light of a flaming furnace that we can learn our own weakness and our own lack of moral resource.

There is also a great deal of comfort in the fact that there will be a family

RECONSTRUCTION IN A BETTER PLACE.

From Scotland or England or Ireland a child emigrates to this country, It is very hard parting, but he comes, after a while writing home as to what a good land it is. Another brother comes, a sister comes, and another, and after while the mother comes, and after a while the father comes, and now they are all here, and they have a great time of congratulation and a very pleasant reunion. Well, it is just so with our families: they are emigrating to a better land. Now, one goes out. Oh, how hard it is to part with him! Another goes. Oh, how hard it is to part with her! And another, and another, and we ourselves will after a while go over, and then we will be together. Oh, what a reunion! Do you believe that? "Yes," you say. You do not! You do not believe it as you believe other things. If you did, why, it would take nine-tenths of your trouble off your heart!

The fact is, heaven to many of us is a great fog. It is away off somewhere, filled with an uncertain and indefinite population. That is the kind of heaven that many of us dream about; but it is the most tremendous fact in all the universe—this heaven of the gospel. Our departed friends are not afloat. The residence in which you live is not so real as the residence in which they stay. You are afloat, you who do not know in the morning what will happen before night. They are housed and safe forever. Do not, therefore, pity your departed friends who have died in Christ. They do not need any of your pity. You might as well send a letter of condolence to Queen Victoria on her obscurity, or to the Rothschilds on their poverty, as to pity those who have won the palm. Do not say of those who are departed, "Poor child!" "Poor father!" "Poor mother!,' They are not poor. You are poor—you whose homes have been shattered—not they. You do not dwell much with your families in this world. All day long you are off to business. Will it not be pleasant

WHEN YOU CAN BE TOGETHER

all the while? If you have had four children, and one is gone, and anybody asks how many children you have, do not be so infidel as to say three. Say four—one in heaven. Do not think that the grave is unfriendly. You go into your room and dress for some grand entertainment, and you come forth beautifully appareled; and the grave is only the place where we go to dress for the glorious Resurrection, and we will come out radiant, radiant, mortality having become immortality. Oh, how much condolence there is in this thought!

I expect to see my kindred in heaven, I expect to see them as certainly as I expect to go home to-day. Ay, I shall most certainly see them. Eight or ten will come up from the graveyard back of Somerville; and one will come up from the mountains back of Amoy, China; and another will come up from the sea off Cape Hatteras; and thirty will come up from Greenwood; and I shall know them better than I ever knew them here. And your friends—they may be across the sea, but the trumpet that sounds here will sound there. You will come up on just the same day. Some morning you have overslept yourself, and you open your eyes and see that the sun is high in the heavens, and you say, "I have overslept, and I must be up and off." So you will open your eyes on the morning of the Resurrection, in the full blaze of God's light, and you will say, "I must be up and away." Oh yes, you will come up, and there will be a re-union, a reconstruction of your family. I like what Halburton—I think it was good old Mr. Halburton—said in his last moments: "I thank God that I ever lived, and that I have a father in heaven, and a mother in heaven, and brothers in heaven, and sisters in heaven, and I am now going up to see them."

I remark, once more: our troubles are

PREPARATIVE FOR GLORY.

What a transition it was for Paul—from the slippery deck of a foundering ship to the calm presence of Jesus! What a transition it was for Latimer—from the stake to a throne! What a transition it was for Robert Hall—from insanity to glory! What a transition it was for Richard Baxter—from the dropsy to the "saint's everlasting rest!" And what a transition it will be for you—from a world of sorrow to a world of joy! John Holland, when he was dying, said, "What means this brightness in the room? Have you lighted the candles?" "No," they replied, "we have not lighted any candles." Then said he, "Welcome, heaven!" the light already beaming upon his pillow. O ye who are persecuted in this world! your enemies will get off the track after a while, and all will speak well of you among the thrones. Ho! ye who are sick now, no medicine to take there. One breath of the eternal hills will thrill you with immortal vigor. And ye who are lonesome now, there will be a thousand

SPIRITS TO WELCOME YOU

into their companionship. O ye bereft souls! there will be no grave-digger's spade that will leave the side of that hill, and there will be no dirge wailing from that temple. The river of God, deep as the joy of heaven, will roll on between banks odorous with balm, and over depths bright with jewels, and under skies roseate with gladness, argosies of light going down the stream to the stroke of glittering oar and the song of angels! Not one sigh in the wind; not one tear mingling with the waters!

"There shall I bathe my weary soul
In seas of heavenly rest,
And not a wave of trouble roll
Across my peaceful breast."

Bushy-Tail.

A beautiful gray squirrel had his home on a lady's country-place, near Boston. The lady was an invalid, and the lively, pretty ways of this little creature gave her much amusement and pleasure. She often sat and watched him as he played about, sprang from tree to tree, and gathered up his stores for the coming winter. She used to throw out nuts for him, and he grew so tame that he would come on the bank under her windows to get them. One day this poor little fellow, who had been accustomed to protection and kindness, roved too far from his safe and happy home. Two idle boys who were out with a gun saw him, and marked him for their prey. He rushed along towards his familiar refuge, and they pursued him even into the lady's own grounds. There they fired. She heard the report of the gun, and ran out, but she was too late. Before she could reach the spot they had fired again, and her poor little pet fell from the branches before her eyes. She took him tenderly in her hand. The blood was trickling from his side and those graceful, active little limbs never moved again. His innocent, joyous life was ended by those cruel boys. They had taken what did not belong to them, and what they could never restore. They did not realize what a sorrow and pain they had caused to that lady, who missed him sadly. Nor did they know, probably, that according to game laws they subjected themselves to a fine of $10. As a warning for the future, let them understand this, that there is also a fine of $10 for killing insectivorous and song birds at any time, and a fine of $20 for "trapping, snaring and ferreting of birds and animals, and setting snares at all times."

Arrange not to winter any more stock than can be kept warm and comfortable and well fed.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1883.

Death and Burial of Moses.

LESSON TEXT.

(Duet. 34 : 1-12. Memory verses, 5-7.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *God's Covenant Relations with Israel.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Only be strong and very courageous, to observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest have good success whithersoever thou goest*—Josh. 1 : 7.

LESSON TOPIC: *Glorified in Death.*

Lesson Outline: The Leader's Outlook, vs. 1-4. The Leader's Removal, vs. 5-8. The Leader's Eulogy, vs. 9-12.

GOLDEN TEXT: *The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.*—Prov. 4 : 18.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Deut. 34 : 1-12. Glorified in death.
T.—Exod. 2 : 1-25. The leader's early life.
W.—Exod. 3 : 1-22. The leader called
T.—Exod. 4 : 1-23. The leader's outset.
F.—Exod. 12 : 29-51. Led out of Egypt.
S.—Deut. 32 : 44-52. Called to the mountains.
S.—Deut. 23 : 1-29. The parting blessing.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE LEADER'S OUTLOOK.

I. The Exalted Standpoint:

Moses went up....to the top of Pisgah (1).
He took him....to the top of Pisgah Num. 23 : 14).
Get thee up into this mountain of Abarim (Num. 27 : 12).
Get thee up into the top of Pisgah (Deut. 3 : 27).
Get thee up....unto Mount Nebo (Deut. 32 : 49).

II. The Broad View:

And the Lord showed him all the land (2).
All the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it (Gen. 13 15).
Lift up thine eyes,....and behold (Deut. 3 : 27).
Behold the land of Canaan (Deut. 32 : 49).
Thine eyes....shall behold a far stretching land (Isa. 33 : 17).

III. The Appointed Privation:

Thou shalt not go over thither (4).
Ye shall not bring this assembly into the land (Num. 20 12).
Thou shalt not go over this Jordan (Deut. 3 : 27).
It went ill with moses for their sakes Psa. 106 : 32).
They were not able to enter in because of unbelief (Heb. 3 : 19).

1. "Moses went up." (1) From the plains of Moab: (2) To the heights of Pisgah; (3) For the survey of Canaan; (4) For the ascent to God.
2. "The Lord shewed him all the land." (1) The land; (2) The leader; (3) The Lord.—(1) The land as a promise; (2) The land as a possession; (3) The land as a prophecy.
3. "This is the land which I sware unto Abraham." (1) The original promise; (2) The long delay; (3) The sure fulfillment.

II. THE LEADER'S REMOVAL.

I. Death:

So Moses the servant of the Lord died (5).
Behold, thy days approach that thou must die (Deut. 31 : 14).
Die in the mount whither thou goest up (Deut. 32 : 50).
Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died (Deut. 34 : 7).
Moses my servant is dead (Josh. 1 : 2).

II. Burial:

And he buried him in the valley. (6).
Thou shalt be buried in a good old age (Gen. 15 : 15).
I will bury my dead there (Gen. 23 : 13).
No man knoweth of his sepulchre (Deut. 34 : 6).
He disputed about the body of Moses (Jude 9).

III. Lamentation.

And the children of Israel wept for Moses (8).
The Egyptians wept for him threescore and ten days (Gen. 50 : 3).
They lamented with a very great and sore lamentation (Gen. 50 : 10).
They wept for Aaron thirty day (Num. 20 : 29).
Devout men buried Stephen, and made great lamentation (Acts 8 : 2).

1. "Moses the servant of the Lord died there." (1) The honored servant; (2) The designated death-bed.
2. "He buried him." (1) The illustrious dead; (2) The funeral cortege; (3) The burial rites; (4) The unknown sepulchre.
3. "The children of Israel wept for Moses." (1) A nation in tears; (2) A saint at rest.

III. THE LEADER'S EULOGY.

I. Helpful to Men:

Full of....wisdom; for Moses had laid his hands upon him (9).
Take thee Joshua....and lay thine hand upon him (Num. 27 18).
Moses called unto Joshua, and said,.... Be strong (Deut. 31 : 7).
This man led them forth (Acts 7 : 36).
Who went about doing good (Acts 10 : 38).

II. Intimate with God:

A prophet....whom the Lord knew face to face (10).
And Enoch walked with God (Gen. 5 : 24).
I have seen God face to face (Gen. 32 : 30).
The Lord spake unto Moses face to face (Exod. 33 : 11).
With him will I speak mouth to mouth (Num. 12 : 8).

III. Terrible Against Sin:

All the great terror, which Moses wrought (12).
I will put forth my hand, and smite Egypt (Exod. 3 : 20).
I wil redeem you....with great judgements (Exod. 6 : 6).
Take him a nation,....by great terrors (Deut. 4 : 34).
Brought us forth....with great terribleness (Deut. 26 : 8).

1. "Joshua....was full of the spirit of wisdom." Joshua (1) As a soldier; (2) As a spy; (3) As a leader.
2. "The children of Israel harkened unto him." (1) As ordained of God; (2) As commanded by Moses; (3) As claimed by Joshua.
3. "There hath not arisen a prophet since in Israel like unto Moses." Moses pre-eminent (1) In personal abilities; (2) In divine fellowships; (3) In providential opportunities; (4) In momentous achievements.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE LAST DAYS OF MOSES.

His farewell message)Deut. 1 : 3, 5).
The book of the law located (Deut. 31 : 24-26).
His farewell song (Deut. 31 : 30 ; 32 : 44).
His successor appointed (Deut. 31 : 14, 23).
His last blessing (Deut. 33 : 1).
His age and physical condition (Deut. 34 : 7).
His call to the mount (Deut. 32:48, 49).
His ascent of the mount (Deut. 34 : 1).
His outlook from the mount (Deut. 32 : 52 ; 34 : 1-4).
His death and burial (Deut. 32 : 50 ; 34 : 5, 6).
Mourning for Moses (Deut. 34 : 8).
In memoriam (Deut. 34 : 10-12).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The last lesson told of the sin of Moses and Aaron and the children of Israel at "the waters of Meribah;" the present one tells of the result, the death of Moses in sight of the Promised Land. The interval is about a year, the last one of the forty in the wilderness. During this period the Israelites moved by a circuitous route from Kadesh to "the plains of Moab beyond the Jordan at Jericho" (Num. 22 : 1). The Promised Land was north of Kadesh, but the direct route was a difficult one, and associated with a former defeat. The way through Edom would be a practicable one if the inhabitants permitted a passage; hence Moses sent messengers asking that privilege, but was refused (Num. 20 : 14-21). The Edomites were not attacked, on account of their origin; and their country was avoided by passing down to the head of the Gulf of Akabah, then around Mount Seir to the east of Edom.

In the fifth month of the year, and before the move southward, Aaron died, and was buried on "Mount Hor" (Num. 20 : 22-29; 33 : 38). The traditional site of "Mount Hor," near Petra, is in the land of Edom, and therefore cannot be the true site; for the Edomites refused to the Israelites an entrance to their land, and God explicitly said to his people, 'I will not give you of their land, no, not so much as a foot-breadth" (comp. Num. 20 : 14-21; Deut. 2 : 5). The more probable identification of "Mount Hor", is Jebel Madurah, not far from 'Ayn Qadees, in a north-easterly direction.

A new murmuring of the people was punished by a visitation of fiery serpents, and Moses, by divine command, "lifted up the serpent in the wilderness." Moving northward, the host kept to the right of the main territory of Moab, avoiding conflict with this people also (Deut. 2 : 9). They were thus brought into contact with the Amorites, with whom after an attempt at reconciliation, they had a fierce and successful conflict (Num. 21 : 21-31). This was followed by another battle with a new enemy, Og, king of Bashan, the northern neighbor of the Amoritish king (Num. 21 : 32-35).

Virtually in possession of the eastern bank of the Jordan, the people remained for some time in the plains of Moab. The remaining portion of the Pentateuch (Num. 22 to Deut. 34) belongs to this period of time. The episode of Balak and Balaam (Num. 22-24) followed the encampment in the plains of Moab; here, too, the evil influence of the Moabites was felt and punished (Num. 25). Chapter 26 tells of another census of the people, having reference to the inheritance of the promised land. A question arose at this time respecting the portion of those who had died leaving daughters only (Num. 27 : 1-11), a matter again referred to in Chapter 36, where such women are bidden to marry in their own tribe, to preserve the inheritance in that tribe. Numbers 27 : 12-23 tells of the choice of Joshua to be the leader of the people, predicting the event narrated in the present lesson The remainder of the book includes many ritual prescriptions, but tells of a war against Midian (chap. 31), also of the request of two tribes and a half to remain in possession of the East Jordanic territory (chap. 32). Chapter 33 recapitulates the journeys. Chapter 34 tells of the provision for bounding and dividing the land, and Chapter 35 of the cities of refuge.

The Book of Deuteronomy is in one sense a summing up of the three preceding books; in another, it forms a preparation for the solemn event in the present lesson. Briefly stated, it consists of three addresses by Moses: the first, a history of the wanderings (chaps. 1 to 4 : 40); the second, a repetition of the law (chaps. 5 to 26); the third, "the blessing and the curse" (chaps. 27 to 30). Chapter 31 tells of the formal transfer of the leadership to Joshua; Chapter 32 contains the song of Moses; and Chapter 33 is his final blessing on the children of Israel.

The time of the lesson is the close of the fortieth year of the wanderings. The place was in the mountain range called Abarim, east of the Jordan, over against Jericho; the precise site of Nebo and Pisgah has been long in dispute, but opinion now inclines to the peaks called *Jebel Nebba*, and a crest to the west of it (*Jebel Siaghah*).

One of the largest brittania firms in New England recommends the following to clean silver: One half pound of sal-soda added to eight quarts of water; when at a boiling heat dip the pieces of silver, and immediately wash in soap suds, and wipe dry with a piece of cotton flannel.

A large piece of meteoric iron has been found in a bed of tertiary lignite in Upper Austria. This is the first find of that sort in distinct geological periods, a proof that meteoric stones fell also in former periods of the earth's history.

FARM NOTES.

HOW TO KILL AND DRESS A FOWL.—To dress a fowl with the least trouble, hang it up by the feet so that it will drop a convenient hight, and attach a wire hook to the under beak of the fowl, to which hang half a brick. Sever the jugular vein with a sharp knife, and proceed to pick, holding the wings with one hand while you pick with the other. Work quickly. Get most of the feathers off the breast side with three or four hand pulls, and change the wings to the other hand held across the breast of the fowl, and with a few pulls get most of the feathers off the back. Grasp one wing at a time, and pull out the long feathers at one stroke. Then finish up the picking entirely before the fowl is taken down. When done, chop off the head, take a sharp knife and cut through the skin around the vent, being careful not to sever the intestine. Pull gently, and as the intestine comes out insert the forefinger and bring out the intestines rapidly, but do not break them. Get them out up to the gizzard, and break off there by the thumb and forefinger, and your fowl is ready for market. If you wish to make ready to cook, the hole must be slightly enlarged and the gizzard pulled out, cut open, and the inner lining removed, with all gravel, food, etc. A slit must be made in the breast and the crop re-removed, which should be empty when the fowl is killed. Some people remove the lungs, It is not necessary. The heart should be removed and washed, as some clotted blood is usually around it. The operation of preparing a fowl for market can be done by an expert sometimes in three minutes.

TO GROW HOUSE PLANTS.—The soil must be rich for the perfect growth of house plants, and should be of a somewhat porous nature, or made so by the addition of fibrous soil and manure. Equal parts of well-decomposed stable manure and half-rotted turf make a good soil for most plants. If the temperature and moisture are right, and the plants do not grow satisfactorily, the application of liquid fertilizers, made by dissolving some fertilizer in water, will be useful. It may also be made by soaking a small quantity of stable manure, and watering the plants with the liquid once a week. Fuchsias should be allowed to rest, withholding water during August and September, if early blossoms are desired. They require a good deal of heat, from fifty to seventy degrees, the former at night and the latter in the day-time; and sunlight is also essential to success.

REIN FOR A LEADING HORSE.—James S. Rude, Orange Co., N. Y., furnishes us a sketch and description of a rein. Instead of two reins, which, with those of the wheel horses, would make four to handle, he uses a single rein, long enough to reach from the driver to the bits of the leading horse, running through a hame-ring, with a strap from the other side of the bit stretched on directly over the horse's shoulders. A straight pull on the rein holds the horse steady, and when it is desired to turn to right or left the driver gives a slight jerk in the contrary direction, accompanied by the word "gee" or "haw." The horse very soon learns to obey the touch of the rein and the word of command. This is similar to the "jerk rein" employed from time immemorial by teamsters in the cities of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

LOG CABINS are neither fashionable nor in demand, but they were more comfortable and more healthy than are many modern dwellings. Warner's Log Cabin Hops and Buchu is a reproduction of one of the best of the simple remedies with which Log Cabin dwellers of old days kept themselves well. Did you ever try "Tippecanoe?"

FLOWER GARDEN AND LAWN.—Cut the lawn but moderately until the new growth warrants it. When the late storms come on, dahlias are apt to be badly broken; the side branches need stakes. Tuberoses, gladiolus and lilies are among the plants usually needing care. Use neat natural stakes, and avoid those green painted horrors with white heads. Unless it is desired to save lily seed, cut away the seed vessels as the flowers fall, in order to strengthen the bulb. Pick off caterpillars. Chrysanthemums need to be made ready for the fall showers. If any plants in the open ground are to be potted for exhibition, take them up at once and give them a chance to become established.

THE best breed of fowls you can select, and the one which will prove most satisfactory to you, is the breed you fancy.

In breeding the smaller varieties, such as Leghorns, Hamburgs, etc., separate the cocks from the hens. During September a lot of young vigorous cockerels should not run with the moulting hens.

All birds that feather out early are hard to raise, and only extra attention of the right kind will save a large percentage of them. The severe drain upon the system of the little chicks in feathering is the cause of this.

FROM careful experiments the late Mr. Mechi discovered that plants slightly watered every day often perish, and always become dwarfed, whereas a good soaking given twice a week almost invariably proves beneficial. There is do doubt that a thorough soaking of the ground two or three times a week is much better than the same amount of water applied in driblets sufficient to wet the upper surface only and not the earth contiguous to the roots.

MANY of our improved varieties of tomatoes do not ripen as early as the old kinds that were smaller. They are also subject to more diseases as improvement of quality progresses. The hardiest variety is the comman small egg-shaped tomato, which bears well and yields abundantly on all kinds of soil.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures and Prevents
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism Neuralgia, Asthma, Frostbites, Chilblains,

quicker than any known remedy. It was the first and is the only

PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cts. per Bottle. Sold by Druggists

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

For the Cure of all the disorders of the Stomach Liver, Bowels, etc. DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.

. Be sure to get "Radway's."

A new electric submarine boat exhibited at the recent Havre Maritime Exhibition is attracting the attention of scientists. It is something over eight meters in length, two deep, and of a capacity of five tons. The shell is constructed entirely of steel. The stem and stern are flush and full, but what is thus lost in speed, in the opinion of the inventor, is regained in the greater safety of navigation. The motive power is furnished by a dynamo-electric machine invented by Captain Krebs, of the French navy, famous for his dirigeable balloons, in use now by the ballooning corps of the army. The engine has at times developed twelve-horse power. The energy is stored in conservators, which contain neither lead nor acids, and which only weigh twenty kilograms for one-horse power, whereas the storage batteries of the electric yacht Volta weighed 100 kilograms to each one-horse power stored. The boat has made six and one-half knots an hour for five consecutive hours during the public trials.

Professor W. A. Anthony, speaking in the American Association, Section of Physics, on the importance of teaching physical science in the public schools, said that proper scientific instruction in the primary schools would teach children to avoid the mistake of attempting the impossible. While grammar should be put off to the last, language should be taught by reading, not by rules; the geography, after teaching the form of the earth, should be used only as a book of reference; and the commercial departments of arithmetic should be relegated to the business school; children in their earliest experiences have to do with heat, light, sound, movement and magnetism. Physics should be taught by calling attention to familiar facts, and then explaining them.

The process of making the wood carpet now coming into common use is comparatively simple, although it must be done with exactitude. Carefully adjusted saws strip the lumber into the desired thickness and width, the latter differing according to the work required. The stuff is then subjected to the saws that cut it out in proper shape for inlaying, to form the fabric and figure of the carpet. This must be done with much particularity, as each of the multiform pieces must exactly fit. The arrangement of the pieces and the gluing of them is done by lads, and looks like slow work, but yards are thus woven with fair celerity. Canvas is glued on one side to give strength to the fabric. The carpet is then subjected to sandpaper, and is finally finished with hard oil.

Some figures with reference to alcoholism and criminality were recently communicated to the French Academy of Medicine by M. Marambat. They referred to an examination of 3000 condemned persons; and it appears that 78 per cent, of the vagabonds and mendicants were drunkards, 50 to 57 per cent. of assassins and incendiaries, 53 per cent. of persons convicted of outrages on morals, 71 per cent. of thieves, sharpers, etc. In acts of violence against the person, 88 per cent. were found to be drunkards; against property, 77 per cent. Among youths under 20, drunkards were nearly as numerous as among adults, the difference being only 10 per cent. Of these youths 64 per cent. were addicted to drinking. An examination of the departments showed the largest number of drunkards from the regions where spirits are most largely consumed.

A writer in *Cassell's Magazine* commends massage as a producer of sound wholesome sleep in persons afflicted with insomnia. He also claims that lumbago, stiffness in the joints, sciatica and many kinds of headache readily yield to this treatment, and liver and heart complaints are greatly benefitted. It may often take the place of exercise when that cannot be easily had. Massage is a splendid tonic to the whole system. It is a safe tonic also. Massage keeps the skin in good working order, and all other glands as well. To people troubled with gout and chronic rheumatism it very often proves invaluable; while various forms of paralysis yield to the new-old cure.

Dr. Gamalea and his collegues of the Bacteriological Station at Odessa, Russia, have become convinced that the cattle plague arises from the presence of bacteria, and that the application of the Pasteur system, under slightly altered conditions, would eventually prove efficacious. Experiments that are about to be made are expected to give positive results.

The Liver

And kidneys are organs which it is important should be kept in good condition, and yet they are overworked and abused by nearly everybody, until they become worn out, clogged up, or diseased. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all difficulties with these organs, rouses them to a healthy action, and tones the whole digestive organism.

"I have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla for indigestion and liver trouble. It has greatly benefitted me, and I think it is fully as good a medicine as claimed." E. S. CHESEBRO, chief engineer fire dept., Stonington, Ct.

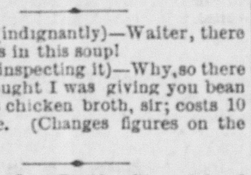
Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

$160 FARMERS SAW MILL. ENGINES, Wood Planers

Hege's Improved Circular Saw Mill With Universal Leg Beam Rectilinear Simultaneous Set Work and Double Eccentric Friction Feed. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.



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HERBRAND FIFTH WHEEL. Latest Buggy and Carriage Improvement. HERBRAND CO., Fremont, O.

MISS SCREECHER—Well, dear, how was my voice to-night? Did it fill the room?

Miss Veracity—At first it did, but afterward—

"Well?"

"It emptied it."

MRS. ANGLOMANIAC—I see you advertise to furnish servants of any nationality.

Employment Agent — Yes, madam, no matter what. If we haven't 'em on hand we'll get 'em.

"Very well. I see by the *Court Journal* that Queen Victoria is using Indian servants, and I want some nice, tidy squaws, right away."

AMBITIOUS MUSICIAN—I have fame at last in my grasp.

"How so?"

"You know that Mendelsohn's wedding march helped amazingly in making his fame."

"Well, what of it?"

"I shall write a divorce march."

GUEST (indignantly)—Waiter, there are feathers in this soup!

Waiter (inspecting it)—Why, so there are. I thought I was giving you bean soup. It's chicken broth, sir; costs 10 cents more. (Changes figures on the check.)

WHY NOT?—"That's it!" exclaimed Mrs. Bascom at the concert, as the singers came again in response to an encore. "Make 'em do it over again until they get the thing right."

A Dish of New P's.

P stands for Pudding, for Peach and for Pear,
And likewise for Poetry and Prose;
The Parot, the Pigeon that flies in the air,
The Pig with a ring in his nose;
For Paper and Pen, for Printer and Press,
For Physic, and People who sell it;
But when you are sick, to relieve your distress
Take at once Pierce's Purgative Pellet.
Oh, yes, indeed! These are the P's for you, poor, sick man or woman, Nothing like them for keeping the bowels and stomach regulated and in order—tiny, sugar-coated granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. They work gently but thoroughly.

The cyclone lasts for but a moment, and you may build after it; but extravagance stops only at the grave.

Many imitators, but no equal, has Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

It has been estimated that during growth Indian corn draws thirty-six times its weight of water from the soil.

Don't Give up the Ship.

You have been told that consumption is incurable; that when the lungs are attacked by this terrible malady, the sufferer is past all help, and the end is a mere question of time. You have noted with alarm the unmistakable symptoms of the disease; you have tried all manner of so-called cures in vain, and you are now despondent and preparing for the worst. But don't give up the ship while Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery remains untried. It is not a cure-all, nor will it perform miracles, but it has cured thousands of cases of consumption, in its earlier stages, where all other means had failed. Try it, and obtain a new lease of life.

A farm work horse should never be clipped. It is cruel. He should retain his hair as a natural covering of warmth.

Nearly everybody needs a good medicine at this season, to purify the blood and build up the system. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful spring medicine and blood purifier. It cures scrofula, all humors, dyspepsia, sick headache, that tired feeling.

When you drive your horse to town and leave him before the village store take care he is comfortably blanketed.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Weak loins in hogs is a rheumatic trouble, and should be treated accordingly. Active rubbing helps, as does exercise.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Do not blanket your horse constantly while in the warm stable, as he will thus catch cold more readily when exposed to the air.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

The pyrus japonica, brilliant in blossoms and handsome in foliage, is one of the finest and hardiest of shrubs for the lawn.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

A Devon cow took the first prize at a dairy test at the late Fair at Toronto.

MISS CLARA (with a little cough)—You scarcely remember your grandfather, I s'pose, Ethel?

Miss Ethel—*N-o.*

"Still you must have had one. I remember my grandfather so well. He was a very eccentric old gentleman."

"Yes, so I understand. I have heard that he used to use the back of his hand for a napkin."

TOO FUNNY FOR ANY USE.—Charlie (dejectedly)—Say, Tom, I've lost my best girl.

Tom—No? How did it happen?

"Aw, I was altogether too funny for her."

"Too funny? What do you mean?"

"Well, you see, she was crazy to have a pet dog, so I gave her a pug and told her I selected that kind because it matched her nose so perfectly. See? Confound a funny man, anyhow."

FIRST and last stages of consumption—A hacking cough, and a coffin 'n hack.

To-Night and To-Morrow Night,

And each day and night during the week you can get at all druggists' Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Consumption. Get a bottle *to-day* and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1. Sample bottles free.

BOBBY'S Uncle James had given him a penny to invest at the candy store, and he darted off filled with glad anticipation. Presently he returned, crying bitterly.

"What's the matter, Bobby?" inquired his Uncle James, "did you lose your penny?"

"N-no. sir," sobbed Bobby, "t-ain't lost, it's jest swallered."

HOW DID HE KNOW?—"Please, sir, give a few cents to a poor blind man."

"Are you entirely blind?"

"Yes, sir."

"Haven't got anything for you today."

"I suppose you think because you wear tight pants and got your hair parted in the middle, that you are somebody. You look like the man who was hung in Washington county last week, you long legged, red headed galoot!"

JOURNALISTIC NOTE. — Exchange Fiend—Whenever you want my advice don't hesitate to ask for it.

Editor—Thanks; I would like some advice just now.

"All right; I shall only be too happy.

"Can you tell me how in the world I can induce you to leave without hurting your feelings?"

"IT is with unfeigned sorrow and a bleeding heart, Mr. Sampson," said the girl, gently, "that I am compelled to say thee nay; but I love another," and tears of sympathy welled in her eyes.

"Now, don't be so overcome, Miss Clara," he said earnestly, "it is really of no great consequence; I'll be chipper as a bird in a day or two, and it pains me to see you thus distressed."

She dried her eyes and became quite herself again.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.—Col. Gore (to a stranger at Louisville)—That man who just went by is a druggist. He made an awful mistake in putting up a prescription last week, and we came mighty near running him out of town.

Stranger—Ah! He put up morphine for quinine, I suppose?

"Worse than that, sir! He left out the whisky, sir!

OVERHEARD AT CONEY ISLAND.—"There is one thing about ladies swimming."

"What's that?"

"They can't put on any side saddle style when they go in swimming. They must strike out like a man or get drowned."

HE FED THEM WELL.—New Comer (to summer resort landlord)—Is this a healthy place, landlord?

Landlord—I will be frank with you, sir. Four of my guests who have only been here a month are already suffering from gout.

DE SMITH—Hello, Travis! You look awfully cut up about something.

Travis—Yes; shaved myself for the first time this morning.

THE law allowing three days of grace on a note does not apply to musicians; they must take up the notes at sight as they come due, or the whole will go to protest.

Safe and Effective.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the safest and most effective remedy for Indigestion, Irregularity of the Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Malaria, or any disease arising from an impure state of the blood. They have been in use in this country for over fifty years, and the thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from those who have used them, and their constantly increasing sale, is incontrovertible evidence that they perform all that is claimed for them.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are purely vegetable, absolutely harmless and safe to take at any time.

Sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

Putting the chicken coops under the plum and cherry trees is killing three birds with one stone.

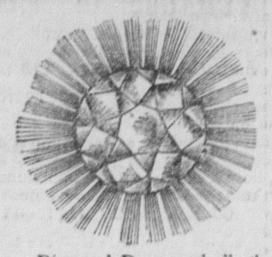
Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer is kept by all dealers. One box lasts as long as two of any other. Received medals at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial, and Paris Exposition.

The man who raises colts cannot afford to have a slow-walking or an ill-tempered horse on his farm.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Keep hoes, spades, forks, etc., in the oat bin, The oats prevent their becoming damp and rusty.



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Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos., making the finest Ink or Bluing (10 cents a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists. Address

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A WET HEN

The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mosquito netting, not only feels chagrined at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like

Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER. does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

We offer the man who wants service (not style) a garment that will keep him dry in the hardest storm. It is called TOWER'S FISH BRAND "SLICKER," a name familiar to every Cow-boy all over the land. With them the only perfect Wind and Waterproof Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker." and take no other. If your storekeeper

ACIDITY.—DR. SCHENCK'S Mandrake Pills stop fermentation and start sweet digestion.

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ERUPTIONS.—Boils, carbuncles, &c., show impure blood. Cleanse and purify with Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 5 boxes for 65 cts.; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Phila.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The best Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

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Any book learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Speaking without notes. Wholly unlike Artificial Systems. Piracy condemned by Supreme Court. Great inducements to correspondence classes.

Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. **Wm. A. Hammond**, the world-famed Specialist in Mind diseases, **Daniel Greenleaf Thompson**, the great Psychologist, and others, sent post free by Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.

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MILLIONS of ACRES of each in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. **SEND FOR** Publications with Maps describing the best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. **Sent free.** Address **CHAS. B. LAMBORN,** Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

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German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

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Fruit and Trucking Lands for sale. For description, &c., address KLECKNER & STEWART, Cambridge, Md.

Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34 round, 14 Pills.

OPIUM HABIT painlessly cured in 10 to 20 Days. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. Trial Free. No Cure, No Pay. The Humane Remedy Co., La Fayette, Ind.

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GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED. Large profits. TIDY HOLDER Co., Meadville, Pa.

$5 to **$8** a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

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To introduce it into A MILLION FAMILIES we offer the **LADIES' HOME JOURNAL** AND PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER From NOW to JAN'Y, 1889

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FITS STOPPED FREE Marvellous Success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

DRS. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK,

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Estab. 40 years. Make specialty of treating all forms of Nervous debility, loss of vigor, youthful imprudence and all forms of special diseases. Consultation by mail strictly private and confidential.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ. EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, SEPT 20. 1888

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

HUNTINGDON, Sept. 11.—The Democratic county convention in session here today nominated Draniel Brant, of Shirley township, for director of the poor; Daniel Swartz, of Clay township, for jury commissioner, and Dr. J. C. Fleming, of Shirleysburg, for coroner. Senator H. G. McAteer was unanimously nominated for re-election with power to choose his own conferees. E. J. Gray, Joseph Greenland and S. D. Caldwell were elected congressional conferees without instructions.

ALTOONA, Sept. 11.—The Democratic senatorial conferees of the Blair and Cambria districts (the Thirty-fifth) met here this afternoon, and after six ballots nominated A. V. Dively, city solicitor of Altoona and a strong Randall man, for senator, over Frank Shoemaker, of Edensburg. Hon. John A. Lemon is his Republican opponent.

LOCK HAVEN, Sept. 12.—At the Republican county convention H. T. Harvey was nominated for congress and O. A. Harvey for assembly. Gen. Jesse Merrill, J. W. Harris and S. M. McCormick were appointed judicial conferees.

Other nominations were: Coroner, Dr. H. H. Mothersbaugh; jury commissioner, Nicholas Watt.

Dr. L. T. Bremerman, of Downingtown, was nominated for senator by acclamation. For assembly from the northern district, Jacob Emery, of West Pikeland township, was the only candidate named and he was nominated by acclamation, as was Hon. William Evans, of Willistown township, for the eastern district. Ferdinand Wood, Londonerry township, was nominated. For the western district, Thomas C. Young, of Parkesburg, was declared the nominee. For director of the poor Esau Loomis, Coatesville, was nominated by acclamation.

For jury commissioner, William Hemphill was named.

For congress, the names of Joseph Hemphill, of West Chester, and Samuel Greenwood, of Valley township, were presented. The former withdrew his name, and Mr. Greenwood was nominated by acclamation.

Arrest in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Andrew Patterson, who has recently returned from Jacksonville, where he has been acting as a professional nurse, is now at the Twenty-fifth District Station house, a supposed victim of yellow fever. He was found wandering about the streets half dazed. He was temporarily cared for at the hospital, but afterward removed to the station house. It is inferred from his symptoms that the disease is well advanced. The station house is quarantined.

Secretary Orr Home Again.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 15.—Robert A. ORR, secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, has returned home from the eleventh annual world's conference, recently held at Stockholm, Sweden.

Mr. Orr says that there were nearly 500 delegates present from all parts of the world. The special feature of the meeting was the authorization of the employment by the world's convention of a college secretary to visit all the institutions of learning in heathen lands and then organize branches of the associations among the students. L. D. Wishart, of New York, was selected to fill this post, and he will begin the work in October next.

The world's conference will be held next in three years from now in either Paris or Amsterdam.

Racing with a Flood.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 15.—Commissioner of Highways Andrews, City Engineer Brown, Street Commissioner Hunter and three assistants had a narrow escape from death.

Shortly before dark they entered a large sewer on Forty-eighth street to inspect it. When they started in there was no sign of rain, but a few minutes later a heavy storm passed over the city. The party had proceeded about 1,000 feet when they were startled by the noise of rushing waters.

Before they could turn the water was upon them and they had to run for their lives, and by the time they reached the entrance the water was up to their waists. A moment later the sewer was filled to its utmost capacity.

The New York State Convention.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—The Democratic state convention completed its work very expeditiously. Chairman Murphy opened the day session and nominated Hon. George Raines, of Rochester, for permanent chairman, and the choice was made accordingly. After the appointment of committees the convention adjourned to 6 p. m.

The work of the evening session resulted in the adoption of a platform, and the nomination, all by acclamation, of the following state ticket:

For governor, David B. Hill, of Elmira, Chemung county.

For lieutenant governor, Edward F. Jones, of Binghamton, Broome county.

For judge of the court of appeals, Clinton Gray, of New York city and county.

D. Cady Herrick, of Albany, was chosen permanent chairman, and made a lengthy speech on the issues of the campaign and the political outlook in the state. The committee on resolutions reported a platform of fourteen divisions, a synopsis of which follows: (1) The convention heartily approves of the declarations of the national convention at St. Louis and its nominations; (2) expresses satisfaction at President Cleveland's message on the fisheries question; (3) commends his course concerning the contract labor laws; (4) condemns trusts as conspiracies which limit production, fix the price of commodities without regard to the cost of production, reduce the wages of labor and strangle competition; (5) opposes sumptuary laws needlessly interfering with personal liberties, believes in regulating and restricting liquor traffic by just and equitable excise laws; (6) favors the preservation of the purity of elections, the protection of the ballot and a certainty of honest returns; (7) arraigns the Republican party for neglecting to provide for state census and constitutional convention; (8) believes in home rule for cities and favors revision of tax laws and legislation to prevent further adulteration of food; (9) condemns Republicans for neglecting legislation enabling inmates of the soldiers' homes to vote; (10) favors liberal maintenance of state canals; (11) favors laws making state convicts self supporting so far as possible; (12) pledges moral support to Gladstone, Parnell and associates; (13) heartily indorses administration of Governor Hill; (14) extends greetings to Democrats in other states.

Veterans in Session.

Annual Election of Officers and Important Resolutions.

WILLIAM WARREN, COMMANDER.

M. H. Neil, Senior, and Joseph Hadfield Junior Vice Commander—The Body Demands Service Pensions—Many Meetings, Reunions and Interesting Incidents.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 14.—After the nominations were made the election of commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic went over until morning, when it was made the first business, and William Warner, of Missouri, was chosen.

William Warner, of Kansas City, was born in Lafayette county, Wis., June 11, 1839. Early in the war he enlisted in the Thirty-third Wisconsin regiment, and filled the positions of first lieutenant, assistant adjutant general and major; emigrated to Missouri in 1865, locating in Kansas City, where he was shortly afterward admitted to the bar. Since that time he has been a prominent and successful politician, having twice been elected to congress from his district on the Republican ticket, overcoming a heavy opposition majority. Maj. Warner has been active and popular in the ranks of the G. A. R. of the west for many years.

After Mr. Warner's election M. H. Neil, of Columbus, O., was chosen senior vice commander and Joseph Hadfield, of New York, junior vice commander.

By a vote of 420 to 22 the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the evening indorsed the proposition for a service pension. The resolutions as carried read as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this encampment that the time has come when the soldiers and sailors of the war for the preservation of the Union should receive the substantial and merited recognition of this government by granting them service pension in accord with established usage; and further

Resolved, That this encampment favors the presentation of a bill to congress to give every soldier, sailor or marine of the army or navy of the United States, between April, 1861, and July, 1865, for the period of sixty days or more, a service pension of $8 per month, and to all who served a period exceeding 800 days an additional amount of one cent per day for each day's service exceeding that period.

Your committee also earnestly advocate the passage of a bill placing widows of the soldiers, sailors and marines on the pension list without regard to time of the service or the cause of the soldier's death.

Your committee further report that we do not withdraw our repeated approval of the bill now before congress, which was proposed and indorsed by the national pension committee, known as the disability pension bill.

WOMEN IN THE PRIZE RING.

Hattie Leslie Defeats Alice Leary for a $250 Purse.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—Hattie Leslie, aged 25, weighing 168 pounds, and Alice Leary, about the same age, weighing 148 pounds, fought on Navy Island, Queensberry rules, for a $250 purse, the former winning the prize. The fight was to have been London prize ring rules for $500 and the female championship of the world, but the money was not put up, and twenty-five sports among the fifty spectators of the fight made up the $250 purse and the Queensberry rules were adopted. The victor is the wife of John Leslie, and has been an athlete since childhood. She is a good looking brunette, 5 feet 10 inches tall, and has been in training since July 20, when the articles were signed. Alice Leary is a black haired Irish girl of pleasing appearance, and talks with a ladylike manner when so inclined. She says her people are well off, and would supply her money if she would engage in a more respectable occupation.

Reception to the Archbishop Elect.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—Dr. Francis Janssens, archbishop elect of New Orleans, was tendered a magnificent reception yesterday. He was escorted to the city from the Jefferson convent by a committee of 100 clergy and laity, and Dr. Thomas Layton delivered an address of welcome there. The archbishop made a brief reply of thanks. On arrival here a procession of religious societies, clergy and laity, marched escorting the prelate to the cathedral, which was crowded, thousands being unable to enter. After impressive ceremonies at the cathedral the archbishop proceeded to a platform in front of the building, where in the presence of a great throng addresses of welcome were delivered in Italian, German, French and English by prominent citizens representing the various nationalities. The archbishop responded suitably, and was then escorted to the archepiscopal residence.

Torn to Pieces by Cattle.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 17.—Robert Somerville, a young New Yorker, met with a frightful death. He was visiting at the ranch of Mr. Johnson, a stockman, south of here, and went out into a corral where are kept some fine cattle. A ferocious young bull attacked him, and before aid reached him he was gored to death. The cattle, about fifty in number, afterward became unmanageable, and before the body could be taken from the corral they commenced fighting, and in the melee strewed the remains of the young man over the field. Two persons who attempted to rescue him were seriously, if not fatally, injured.

Seventy-three New Cases of Fever.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 17.—There were seventy-four new cases and nine deaths reported to the board of health for twenty-four hours. The deaths are: Louis Nelson, Harry Kimball, Abram Mychird, Harry Hines, Edward Carr, Harris Southorn, Kate Morant, Henry Licceuring, Mrs. James M. Matthews. Total cases to date, 995; deaths, 126. Fourteen nurses sent by Harry Miner from New York arrived yesterday. Twenty-three nurses from New Orleans also arrived. Among the new cases are Col. Whitfield Walker, internal revenue collector for Florida, and Miss Walker. Col. Walker is doing well.

The White House in Silver.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—There has been placed on exhibition in a local jewelry store a complete model of the executive mansion made up in solid silver. The piece is a perfect representation of the mansion. It weighs 712 pennyweights, and comprises 1,506 pieces, and is valued at $350. It is to be placed at the fair of St. Peter's church and voted to the most popular presidential candidate.

Insomnia Led to Suicide.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 17.—Carl Otto C. Muller, aged 68 years, export and commission merchant at 18 Beaver street, New York, shot himself dead at his residence in this city. He had suffered from insomnia for some time, but is not known to have had any business troubles.

DEATH OF RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

He Died in a New York Hotel, the Physicians Say of Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The first victim of yellow fever in the city of New York in over two years was Mr. Richard A. Proctor, the celebrated English astronomer, who expired shortly after 7 o'clock Wednesday evening in the Willard Parker hospital, located at the foot of East Sixteenth street.

Mr. Proctor arrived in this city Monday night, and put up at the Westminster hotel. He left his family at Oak Lawn, Fla., which is about eighty miles from Jacksonville, and he intended to sail for Europe on Saturday.

Tuesday morning he complained of feeling ill, and, at the suggestion of Landlord Schenck, Dr. George S. Conant was summoned. The physician found every symptom of yellow fever, and he at once called in Dr. Cyrus W. Edson, of the health department. Dr. Jacobi was summoned later for a consultation, and the physicians unanimously agreed their patient was a victim of "Yellow Jack." He was quietly removed from the hotel Tuesday night to the hospital. He sank into coma early Wednesday morning, and died early the same evening.

R. A. PROCTOR.

Richard Anthony Proctor was born in Chelsea, England, on March 23, 1837. He was a very delicate boy, and his early education took place at home. At a proper age he was entered at Eton, and subsequently at King's college, Oxford.

Mr. Proctor married in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1875, and made his home in that city for a number of years.

Professor Proctor was one of the most prolific writers on scientific subjects of the present day, being a contributor to all the leading English magazines and periodicals, and the author of many volumes of essays and scientific works.

It Was Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A question having been raised by Mr. Wilson, a friend of Professor Richard A. Proctor, as to whether it was yellow fever from which the victim died, an autopsy was conducted by Drs. Pruden and Briggs. The conclusions of the physicians are such as to confirm the diagnosis of the attending physician. Mr. Proctor died of yellow fever. Mr. Wilson expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the results of the examination. Dr. Bryant said that funeral services would be held to-day, and that then the body would be buried. He would not reveal where the services would be held nor in what cemetery the body would be buried.

HIS HONOR SUSTAINED.

The Queer Duel Which Led to the Challenger's Death Three Years After.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 17.—Last Friday Oers Barothy, a young Hungarian, killed himself in Chicago. It was supposed that he was disappointed in love, but a brother of his here now makes known that he re eived a last letter from Oers which clears up the mystery. It had a deep black border and was mailed in Chicago on the 12th inst., the day on which the suicide's body was found on the lake shore.

The letter was written in Hungarian and the substance of it was this: Three years ago on the 12th of this month he was mortally offended by an officer in the army at home. He challenged the soldier. The challenge was accepted, with the usual privilege of selecting the weapons or the means to be used of satisfying the honor of both parties. In Hungary there are three methods allowable in such events—the sword, the pistol or what is termed the "American plan." This consists in each party drawing one of two balls—one white and one black. The man who draws the black ball is bound to dispose of himself, either by shooting, hanging, drowning or any other way which may be decided upon by the challenged party before the balls are drawn. Barothy drew the black ball. It had been agreed that he who drew the black ball should kill himself by shooting on the third anniversary of the duel. The anniversary took place last Wednesday. That night Oers walked to the shore of Lake Michigan, in Chicago, and in remembrance of his word and honor sent three bullets into his body and died.

On the day of his death Oers bought a box of mourning stationery containing twelve envelopes and twelve sheets of paper. On Wednesday last the box was forwarded to the brother at West Point. In it were only four sheets and envelopes. The others had been used, in notifying his brothers, his adversary and the seconds in his duel of the approach of his death.

Mortgages Forged by a Young Woman.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 17.—The county register's office was thronged with people desirous of knowing whether their titles are clear or not. Jennie M. Swetland, an employe of the office, was arrested recently for forging the discharge of a mortgage. An examination shows that her operations have been extensive. Perry Sherman, her uncle, has eight mortgages and transfers of some from other people to her, and none are genuine. Several of her relatives have been duped in a similar manner. Her swindles are said to foot up $10,000, besides a large indebtedness to many merchants. What she has done with the money is a mystery. Her examination is fixed for Oct. 1.

Cruel Attempt to Murder a Boy.

XENIA, O., Sept. 17.—Cedarville, in this county, about 5 o'clock last evening, was the scene of a cowardly and brutal attempt at murder. It seems that a lad named William Robinson, with a number of other boys, all in their teens, were standing on the sidewalk near the house of George White, who lived with his mother. He, supposing that they were stealing peaches from a limb that hung over the sidewalk, went to the second story window of the house with his shotgun, and lodged the contents in young Robinson's face, neck and breast. The boy is in a critical condition. White was promptly arrested, and brought to this city and put in jail.

The New York-Chicago Baseball Quarrel.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 17.—In an interview Manager Mutrie, of the New Yorks, intimated that he would file a protest against giving Thursday's game to the Chicagos. He will do this on the grounds that a physician should have been called in to examine Ewing's injuries, that Anson boasted after the game that his desire was to wear Ewing out, and that an affidavit by the latter was made before a Chicago notary public Thursday that his arm was too sore to continue playing.

Engineer Killed and Fireman Injured.

MANSFIELD, O., Sept. 17.—In a collision between two freight trains on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad, about eight miles west of Akron, George Armstrong, engineer, married, aged 40, residing at Galion, was killed, and a fireman and brakeman seriously injured. The accident is said to have been the fault of a telegraph operator failing to deliver orders.

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Centre Hall Boro		J W McCormick,
Philipsburg	1st W	Jerry Yankey,
	2d W	Joseph Riley
	3d W	Jackson Gorton,
Unionville Boro		J C Smith,
Benner twp		Cornelius Hazle,
Boggs twp	N P	Geo Brown,
do	W P	T P Adams,
do	E P	H L Barnhart,
Burnside twp		Wm Hipple,
College twp		Geo Roan,
Curtin twp		David Brickley
Ferguson twp	E P	D W Miller,
do	W P	Sam'l Harpster, Jr.,
Gregg twp	S P	Wm Hanna,
do	N P	Wm Lose,
Haines twp	E P	J H Orndorf,
do	W P	Calvin Weaver,
Half Moon twp		J H Griffin,
Harris twp		C C Meyer,
Howard twp		Geo D Johnston,
Huston twp		Wm Irvine
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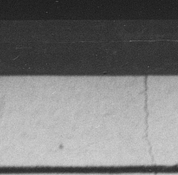
Miles twp		James J Gramley,
Patton twp		P A Sellers
Penn twp		Jacob S Meyer,
Potter twp	N P	Jno W Conley,
do	S P	W W Spangler,
Rush twp	S P	Jno Kennedy,
do	N P	Orrin Vail,
Snow Shoe	W P	Frank Tulberty,
do	E P	J S Ewing,
Spring twp		Perry Gentzel,
Taylor twp		Wm T Hoover,
Walker twp		A G Kreamer,
Worth twp		Levi Reese,
Union twp		Aaron Fahr.

WILLIAM F. REBER, Secretary. AARON WILLIAMS, Chairman.



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He respectfully begs leave to assure patrons that he has arranged a course of study for the present year by which young men and women can the more readily acquire the increased qualification and broader knowledge now demanded by business men and merchants.

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Ladies and gentlemen may enroll at any time, and will be charged only from the date of beginning their studies. Office now open.

Office open after September 1st on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings till 9.

Call or write for circular or commencement proceedings.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A.
feb23 Principal and Founder.

NEW MILLINER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a millinery shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.

The patronage of the public is solicited All are invited.

p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Caroline McMinn, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

aug3061 F. B. JORDON, Administrator.

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Aug2561

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Krumbine, dec'd., late of Centre Hall, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EZRA KRUMBINE,
aug2361 Administrator, Centre Hall

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Worry About Stanley.

Reasons for Hoping that He Is Still Alive and Safe.

THEORY OF BARTTELOT'S MURDER

No News Is Good News Is the Rule Applied in This Case—Stanley's Death Would Likely Be Promptly Reported—Fear of a Revolt in Spain.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Although Maj. Barttelot's murder has naturally intensified speculation as to Stanley's safety, the prevailing opinion is hopeful. The public generally regard the absence of news from the great explorer as a favorable omen. The fact of Barttelot's death was made known in Europe without much delay, and it is difficult to see how Stanley's fate, if it be a similar one, could be concealed much longer. It is easy to account for absence of information as to his movements, for he may have a personal object to serve in withholding news of this character, and details of his journey would not naturally be transmitted through native channels spontaneously. News of his death or murder, however, would, for the reverse of these reasons, travel fast and far, as bad news proverbially does, and we should ere this, in all probability, have received it via Zanibar if not via St. Paul de Loanda.

Capt. Vangele, who has just returned to Europe from the Congo country, expresses himself as convinced of Tippoo Tib's innocence of connection with the death of Maj. Barttelot. Tippoo, he says, is engaged entirely in commerce, and had an interest in the success of Maj. Barttelot's expedition. The expedition was supplied by Tippoo Tib with an escort of porters, who agreed to wait until they arrived at Zanzibar for payment. Capt. Vangele attributes the major's murder to the circumstance that payment for the services of the porters depended entirely upon the success of the journey, and also to Barttelot's strict discipline. He believes that Professor Jamieson will have great difficulty in organizing a new expedition, and is convinced that Stanley is safe.

Every added day of silence, of course, increases the mystery surrounding Stanley's expedition, and if he has planned through secrecy to create a final sensation he will have succeeded to admiration.

The people of Madrid are just recovering from a bad scare. Three nights ago the governor, expecting a military revolt in favor of a republic, kept the imperial troops under arms all night, and extreme vigilance was exercised at the barracks. There was no trouble, however, and if there was any plot brewing it has proved a fizzle. There has been more or less uneasiness in military circles, however, for some time past, and it is undeniable that disaffection exists among the soldiery.

To what extent the revolutionary spirit prevails cannot be determined, at least by the outside public, and it is only from the anxious attitude of the government that it is inferred that the army is seriously honeycombed with disloyalty to the present form of administration. Disbelievers in the stability of any kind of government in Spain are cynically pointing out that a revolution is about due, if the country is to keep up its record in throne changing.

Senator Sherman's remarks on the Canadian question have excited some uneasiness here. The conservative journals especially discuss the question in the light of Moreton Frewen's critique in The Times, declaring that unless Canada is more closely tied to England she will naturally find her self interest in coalescing with the United States.

Remonstrance Meeting.

DUBLIN, Sept. 17.—A monster meeting was held in Phœnix park to protest against a continuance of the imprisonment of Tom Moroney, who was sentenced to Kilmainham jail in January, 1887, for contempt of court in refusing to testify. The lord mayor, Mr. William O'Brien and other prominent sympathizers with the Nationalists spoke. Several government reporters were present

Bread Riot in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—In consequence of a municipal decree reducing the price of bread the bakers at St. Denis have closed their shops. Their former customers, mostly workmen, then raided the shops and plundered them. A few of them have since been opened.

Avoided Eviction.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Eighteen families on the Clare Island estates have avoided eviction by paying instalments of the rent demanded Five families were evicted.

Returning to Rome.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Mgr. Persico, the papal agent, has left London for Paris, whence he will proceed to Rome.

Heavy Liabilities.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Calvert Brothers, extensive woolen factors at Halifax, England have failed, with liabilities of $600,000.

He Found It Was Loaded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Andrew T. Rolls, a 9-year-old negro boy, was shot and killed by Andrew J. Clark, a 17-year-old white boy. Clark was at an upper story window handling a parlor rifle, when Rolls asked him if it was loaded. Clark said he would show him, and pulled the trigger, shooting Roll through the heart and killing him instantly. Clark claims that he did not know the gun was loaded.

Palace Cars for Cattle.

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 17.—Special trains of fat cattle belonging to Messrs. Crocker & Taylor reached here from Nevada via the Central Pacific road. The cattle are being conveyed in special cattle palace cars, and will be run through to Chicago on passenger time, being fed and watered while in transit. If the experiment proves successful large shipments will probably be made in this way.

Damage by Wind at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A violent wind storm yesterday afternoon, accompanied by sheets of rain, caused considerable damage in the southwestern section of the city. Several houses were blown down and a number of roofs lifted. The cupola of the botanical gardens was destroyed, the green house badly shattered and many valuable tropical plants were seriously injured.

Cuban Strikers Asking Aid.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 17.—A committee representing the striking cigarmakers in Havana has arrived here and has telegraphed to all of the large cities north asking aid for the strikers. A mass meeting in their behalf will be held here to-night. The strikers and their families number 20,000 persons.

Suicide from a Ferryboat.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—As the ferryboat Southfield was off Governor's Island on her 8:20 p. m. trip to this city from St. George last night a well dressed man of about 22 years jumped from the upper deck into the river. A small boat put off after him, but his body was not recovered.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Short Paragraphs Chronicling All Important Happenings.

The Greenback party has issued a manifesto stating that it is deemed best not to nominate a ticket this year.

There is no light yet on the Bennett mystery at Jersey City. Broker Bennett is said to be dying.

Fire destroyed the Grand Opera house block in Syracuse, burning out several business houses, a business college and all the costumes of Kimball's "Merry Makers," who were playing at the theatre. Loss, $160,000.

Gen. Charles J. Payne, the successful defender of the America's cup, may be the Democratic nominee for congress from the First Massachusetts district. Gen. Banks has been nominated in this district by the Republicans.

Five summer hotels at Cornwall, N. Y., have been entered by burglars recently. Thomas Way, a manufacturer, of New York city, was robbed of a $300 gold watch. Other losses are also reported.

The New York state convention of the American party will be held at Albany, Oct. 3.

Thomas Churchill, proprietor of the Mansion house at Pamrapo, N. J., who some time ago went to the New York hospital to have his leg amputated on account of a cancer, has so far recovered as to be able to elope from the institution with Mrs. Leah Dolan, a resident of Jersey City. Churchill leaves a wife and a comfortable property.

The steamer Colorado brought a magnificent young Russian staghound direct from the court of the czar as a present to Mrs. Cleveland.

Two young men and two young ladies, all of Philadelphia, went sailing on the Schuylkill, the boat was carried over the Flat Rock dam, and one young man and one young woman were drowned.

More than 100 cases of typhoid fever are reported at Fort Plain, N. Y.

Silvestre Garcia Bango, Mayor of Matanzas, Cuba, who was kidnaped last week by bandits while on his plantation, has been set at liberty. He paid $5,000 ransom.

Mrs. Ruth Hull, of Wallingford, Conn., is 74 years old and can live a few days only. It has been her desire to be buried in the cradle in which she was rocked as a baby. Undertaker Griswold has made the necessary alterations in the cradle.

The stock of Shotwell, Clerihew & Lapham, the bankrupt Minneapolis clothiers, has been sold for $325,000, which will net the creditors about thirty-two cents on the dollar.

Miss Laura Moore, of Des Moines, Ia., was struck by lightning and seriously injured. She will recover.

The Lowry-Cole-Smith case at Omaha has been settled, all the money, $73,000, being given to Daniel K. Tenney, trustee.

France has sent agents to Canada to inquire into the opportunities offered by that country for unloading their pauper population.

A fish poacher, named Rodenbauer, at Quincy, Ills., holds his house against three officers who are trying to arrest him. He is fully armed.

A verdict of not guilty has been rendered in the Knights of the Golden Circle murder case at Shoals, Ind.

Dr. C. M. Norwood, the fusion candidate for governor of Arkansas, will contest the election of Governor Eagle.

It is reported that the czar and czarina have declined to recive Queen Natalie of Servia.

The queen of Spain has decorated the Duke of Edinburgh with the order of the Golden Fleece.

An international socialistic congress has been called to meet during the Paris exposition of 1889.

Two persons were killed and thirty-five injured, mostly members of the Grand Army of the Republic, by a collision on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Ankneytown, O.

The 250th anniversary of the founding of the first Swedish colony in America was celebrated at Minneapolis.

Eighty-seven persons lost their lives in the Sud America disaster at the Canary Islands.

President Corbin's beneficial scheme for the employes of the Reading railroad is not well received by the company's men in Reading.

Congressman Scott sent a letter to the Erie Pa., conferees declining the renomination unanimously tendered him.

A rowboat containing two men and two women was swept over Flat Rock Dam, near Philadelphia, and one man and one woman were drowned.

James Frey, Union Hill, N. J., was fatally shot by his wife Mary.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Money opened at 1 per cent. and closed at the same rate. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, $4.85@4.89½; actual rates, $4.84½@4.84¾ for 60 days, and $4.89@4.89½ for demand. Governments closed steady; currency 6s, 121 bid; 4½s, coup., 106⅞ bid.; 4s, coup., 129¾ bid.

The stock market was feverish and irregular this morning and closed at noon in an unsettled state. The feature of the dealings was a heavy pressure to sell the granger stocks, particularly St. Paul. Outside of the grangers there was little or no trading. The stocks named went steadily down under the selling movement and at the close were off 1½ to 3¾ per cent. The declines in the others were within the range of ⅛ to 1 per cent.

Closing prices:

West Union Tel...	83	Chicago & Alton..	132
Adams Express...	146	Del. & Hudson....	118
U. S. Express.....	79	Del., L. & W.....	141
C., C., C. & I.....	58	Erie.....	28⅝
N. Y. Central.....	108½	Kansas & Texas...	13
N. J. Central.....	88¼	Lake Shore.....	97¼
Illinois Central....	117	Northwest.....	109¾
Northern Pacific...	27½	Do. pref.....	139
Do. pref.....	60¾	Pacific Mail.....	33½
Central Pacific....	35	Reading.....	51⅝
Missouri Pacific....	—	St. Paul.....	61¾
Texas Pacific.....	24¾	Wabash.....	14¼
Alton & T. H.....	42	Bur. & Quincy....	110¾
Canada Southern..	51	Ore. R'y & Nav...	94
Canada Pacific....	56	Ore. Trans.....	28¾

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—FLOUR—Dull but steady; city mills, $4.75@4.90; Minnesota extra, $3.05@5.55; superfine, $2.70@3.35.

WHEAT—Quiet; receipts, 282,800 bushels; shipments, none; No. 1 red state, 97c.; No. 2 do., nominal; No. 2 red winter, September, 97¾c.; do., October, 98¼c.

CORN—Dull; receipts, 32,850; bushels; shipments, 9,843 bushels; No. 2 mixed, cash, nominal; do., September, 53½c.; do., October, 53⅞c.

OATS—Steady; receipts, 156,700 bushels; shipments, 236; No. 1 white state, 44c.; No. 2 do., 35½c.; No. 2 mixed, September, 30½c.; do., October, 30½c.

RYE—Dull and unchanged.

PORK—Quiet; new mess, $15.25@15.75.

LARD—October, $10.19; November, $9.44.

MOLASSES—Dull and nominal.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 38¾@39c.

ROSIN—Dull; good strained, $1.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude in barrels, 6¾@7¼c.

FREIGHTS—Dull; grain to Liverpool, by steam, 4½d.

BUTTER—Firm; western fancy, 23@23½c.

CHEESE—Quiet and easy; Ohio flat, 7@8¼c.

EGGS—Dull and easy; eastern, 19¼@20c.; western, 17@19c.

SUGAR—Refined strong and fairly active; cut loaf and crushed, 8⅝c.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady; 5⅝c. for prime city.

RICE—Nominal.

COFFEE—Steady and unchanged.

THREE WEEKS OF RAIN.

Incalculable Loss to Crops and Property in Georgia.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 17.—For three weeks the rains have fallen almost incessantly, one result being irreparable damage to the cotton crop. When the rains began the fiber was in full bloom, and the condition was quoted as being up to the average of last year, which meant a crop of 850,000 bales. Reports received here by the heavy cotton buyers up to one week ago, established a falling off of ten per cent. in the yield, owing to the rains. Since Friday, after three days of clear weather, torrents of rain have poured down, the fall of the twenty-fours of Saturday being estimated throughout the state at thirty-one and a half inches. This immense body of water has resulted in overflowing along the river lands, swamping the bottom lands, and utterly ruining the cotton crop. The heaviest cotton section in the state is along the watersheds of the Ocmulgee. This river is largely out of its bed. For over a week railroad schedules between Savannah and Atlanta have been abandoned, and for several days nine-tenths of the Georgia Central road leading out from Augusta was completely submerged. The loss in yield is now estimated by the best authorities at 27 per cent.

This does not tell the whole loss, however, for the rains have beaten the cotton to the ground, and almost the entire crop will be stained. This loss of grade will amount to less than 5 per cent., so that the depreciation in grade and the loss in yield will both foot up 30 per cent. of the crop.

Gathering of Eminent Medical Men.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The hotels are full of distinguished medical men, who are here to attend the sessions of the Medical congress. Among the names entered as guests of the Cosmos and other clubs are Sir Spencer Wells, Sir William Maccorose, Mr. Reginald Harrison, F. R. C. S.; Mr. Thomas Bryant, F. R. C. S.; Dr. W. M. Ord, Dr. W. S. Priestly, Dr. V. A. H. Hoorsley, Dr. David Ferrier and Dr. W. M. Grailey Hewitt, all of London; Professor F. Von Esmarch and Dr. Erwin Esmarch, of Kell; Dr. J. Halliday Crown, of Edinburgh; Drs. D. Hayes Agnew, William Pepper and S. W. Gross, of Philadelphia; Drs. G. F. Schrady, Fordyce Parker, W. A. Draper and T. A. Emmett, of New York; J. C. Warren and H. B. Bowditch, of Boston, and Pendleton Dandridge, of Cincinnati.

Short Yield of Wheat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 17.—Col. George D. Rogers, editor of The Northwestern Market Review, writes as follows concerning the wheat crop deficiency in the northwest: "Threshing machines are now at work in all parts of this state and Dakota. In a few places the yield is good, but these are small in the extent of each. There are probably more acres not cut at all than that will go above twenty bushels. Millions of acres are yielding less than ten bushels, and many but four to six bushels. The result is disappointment in almost all sections. The whole wheat crop of Minnesota and Dakota, now harvested, appears to fall at least 35,000,000 bushels below the yield of last year, and not less than 25,000,000 bushels below the yield of the preceding year."

To Make Use of the Wet Season.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Maj. J. W. Powell, director of the geological survey, is engaged in planning four expeditions to be sent out under the authority contained in the sundry civil bill, appropriating $100,000 to investigate the practibility of building reservoirs on the great water sheds of the west to store the surplus water of the wet season for irrigating the vast plains of Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico and other states and territories west of the rainless belt. One exploring expedition will be sent to the headwaters of the Arkansas and Platte rivers in Colorado, another to the source of the Walker river in Nevada, a third to the Gila watershed in Arizona and the fourth to the source of the Rio Grande del Norte.

San Francisco Astonished by a Storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Thunder storms are rare in this city and vicinity, and a heavy storm Friday and Saturday, accompanied by sharp lightning, caused considerable astonishment. Rain fell in torrents, the total fall being nearly one inch in twenty-four hours. Throughout the northern and central parts of the state the rainfall was also heavy, and much damage is reported to grain lying in stacks in the field, as well as to grapes and dry feed. Following after ten days of great heat the rain has injured grapes severely, although in Fresno, the center of raisin making, the showers were light.

Gems in Georgia.

CARROLLTON, Ga., Sept. 17.—Wilson and Blalock, mining engineers at Carrollton, have been called on to examine a rare gem. Several years ago Mrs. Tally found a brilliant stone in the lower part of Harrison county, and gave it to her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Belson, of Carrollton. Many experts here examined it and pronounced it a first water diamond of the value of $40,000. It is thought by many experts that rubies, diamonds, garnets and beryl abound in this particular geological formation.

Looks Like Murder.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—A boy looking for his lost ball under the sidewalk on Desplaines street found the decomposing body of a young man. It had apparently been thrust under the walk in the busiest part of the street, and had been there a long time. The clothing was shabby, and by the side of the body was a paper cap made of a bag, such as workmen wear. The deceased was about 17 years old. The case looks like murder. The body has not been identified.

The Havana Cigarmakers' Strike.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—The Picayune's Key West special says: Advices from Havana indicate that the cigarmakers' strike is no nearer a settlement than when it started five weeks ago. The manufacturers are as determined as the men, and have organized a lockout, which will probably continue a long time. It is estimated that 8,000 operatives are out of work, and the distress among their families is great.

Gifts to an Orphan's Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Col. Joseph M. Bennett, owner of the Chestnut Street Opera house, who recently gave $5,000 to the Methodist Orphans' home, learning that it was still pressed for money, has offered $20,000 more, on condition that $10,000 be raised from other sources before Oct. 14; $2,000 of the necessary amount was immediately subscribed, and there will be no difficulty in obtaining the remainder.

Gen. Harrison to Visit New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—It has been practically decided by the national Republican executive committee to have Gen. Harrison come to New York. He will not come on till late in October, and no arrangements have as yet been made.

To Open the Mary J. Drexel Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The Mary J. Drexel home, in West Philadelphia, will be opened in a few weeks. There are 250 rooms, all of large size.

THEY DID IT.

What? Cured among others the following. They write:

849 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O., January 4th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills have cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I gave ten of the Pills to a friend who is troubled with indigestion and he has improved wonderfully. F. H. ROWEKAMP.

16 Rosette St., New Haven, Ct., February 10th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills worked wonders in my case of dyspepsia. EMMA L. CLARK.

Ath-lo-pho-ros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired feeling giving new life and strength.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 85	Oats new.....	$ 25
Wheat, white	83	Rye	55
Corn, ...	52	Barley, No. 1.....	45
Wheat, new.....	75		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour..	1 55	Bran per ton.....	20 00
Best Roller Flour..	$ 1 40	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail..	1 20
Middlings per ton..	22 00	Chop retail.....	1 30

LIVES OF THE CANDIDATES.

A TIMELY AND DIGNIFIED WORK BY W. U. HENSEL AND GEORGE F. PARKER.

An agreeable variation from the hackneyed eulogies of campaign literature is furnished in the "Lives and Public Services of Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman" by William Uhle Hensel, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pa. and George F. Parker, manag-editor of the New York "Press."

At this late day anything like a eulogy of Grover Cleveland would be a work of grotesque supererogation, and yet inevitably one feels that the nearer glimpse of the man afforded by this work must elevate him in the esteem of all thinking men.

This is not a work of apology for any of Mr. Cleveland's acts; and yet, the real facts of certain parts of his life which have been seized upon by his enemies to belittle him or put him in an undignified light, show very clearly a good purpose and clear sense.

From first to last it may truthfully be said that office has sought Grover Cleveland at first, indeed in vain, as when, in 1867, he declined the U. S. Assistant District Attorneyship for the Northern New York district. But on January 1, 1882, when he became Mayor of Buffalo, it was with the approval of the largest majority the city had ever given.

The kind of political "availability" which consists in official integrity has always been that for which Mr. Cleveland was known. His career as Mayor, the acts which have just been recited and which characterize the whole of his official life were of the sort which rendered him "available" for the candidacy for Governor, 1882, the year of political change and upheavel, favored the man of destiny.

From this point the career of Grover Cleveland belongs to the history of the nation, and it is needless to rehearse it in these columns. The criticism of this biography, however, upon Mr Cleveland's work as Governor, being largely a matter of fact, is well worth reprinting.

Of the book before us it may be said that it is a valuable and excellent work, one in which great compass and variety have not lead to the sacrifice of literary grace and interest. It is, indeed, almost a library of reference. Space forbids any such extended comment upon the excellent review of the life of Allen G. Thurman, as has been given to that of the President. In addition to these leading topics will be found eacord of the Democratic National Convention of 1888 including platform and resolutions, a statement of the principles of the leaders of Democracy from Washington down, the President's famous message of December, 1887 on tariff reform, the "Citizens Hand Book" (a large reference book in itself) and many portraits. Pp. 587, Cloth.

The work is issued by the well known house of Hubbard Bros., of Philadelphia, Chicago, and Kansas City, and is beautifully illustrated. We are not surprised to hear it is having a wonderfully rapid sale through agents.

Here is a fine chance for energetic young men to make money, as every family in the land should be afforded a chance to procure this remarkably interesting and important work and that right speedily.

CAMERON HOUSE,

Corner Second and Market Sts.

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LEWISBURG, PA.

Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor. Free Bus to all Trains. a.ug22'88

FIVE
HARVEST
EXCURSIONS
TO
MINNESOTA, DAKOTA,
MONTANA,
TUESDAY, { AUGUST 21ST, SEPT. 11TH & 25TH, OCT. 9TH & 23D.
VIA THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry.
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AT RATES
CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE!

Points west of Grand Forks in DAKOTA and MONTANA LESS THAN ONE FARE, no round trip rate being more than TWENTY DOLLARS including GREAT FALLS, MONTANA.

Persons desiring to take a trip through Northern Minnesota, Dakota or Montana for the purpose of looking over the country, or with the idea of selecting a new home within the boundaries of the GRANDEST WHEAT BELT IN THE WORLD, and an agricultural country suitable for diversified farming, dairy and stock purposes, will do well to take advantage of these rates,

For maps and information apply to your home ticket agent, to any agent of the company, or

F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
St. Paul, Minn.

— Call at the Centre Hall Tannery when in want of plastering hair, leather and oil. Hides and bark taken in exchange, and hides tanned on shares Satisfaction guaranteed.
7j 3m

——Since Mr. Frank Herlacher has left town he has placed in my hands his father's well known Salve, where it can be had at the former prices.
J. D. MURRAY,
Druggist.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

As the dull season approaches, extra inducements are offered in fine tailoring. Suits and overcoats made to order from new Fall goods at very low prices.
MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

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1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
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10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Aug. 5, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
	"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
	"	Montandon	5 56 a m
	"	Williamsport	7 10 a m
	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
	"	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
	"	Renovo	8 55 a m
	arr at	Erie	2 55 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
	"	Montandon	10 12 a m
	"	Williamsport	11 10 a m
	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
	"	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
	"	Montandon	1 14 a m
	arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
	"	Lock Haven	2 30 p m
	"	Renovo	4 30 p m
	"	Kane	8 25 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
	"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
	"	Montandon	5 54 p m
	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
	"	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
	arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
		(Sunday Train.	
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
	"	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
	"	Montandon	9 37 a m
	"	Williamsport	10 40 a m
	"	Lock Haven	11 34 a m
	"	arrives Renovo	12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
	"	Montandon	9 17 a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
	"	Renovo	10 20 a m
	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
	"	Williamsport	12 20 p m
	"	Montandon	1 22 p m
	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m
	"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N	leaves	Renovo	4 05 p m
	"	Lock Haven	5 05 p m
	"	Williamsport	6 20 p m
	"	Montandon	7 23 p m
	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE	MAIL leaves	Erie	3 00 p m
	"	Renovo	11 00 p m
	"	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
	"	Williamsport	1 25 a m
	"	Montandon	2 27 a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
	"	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

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3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
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3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

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THE CUBAN CYCLONE.

EIGHT HUNDRED LIVES LOST—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN THE TEMPEST'S PATH.

HAVANA, Sept. 12 (Via Key West, Sept. 13).—Every paper in the city continues to receive detailed accounts from correspondents in the interior of the Island, showing that the first reports of the damage done by the recent hurricane were not exaggerated.

In some localities along the coast entire fishing villages were swept away. At Isabella de Sagua dead bodies continue to be found along the beach, while many were washed into the sea and others are in the mangroves.

At Santo Domingo City the dead exceed 50 and the injured 75.

At Cayo Francis the lighthouse was blown down and the inmates were drowned under it. Two large unknown vessels were wrecked.

At Calbarien the loss of life was large. Of the 46 natives known to have perished the bodies of five have been recovered.

In Vuelta Abajo the semilleros of tobacco were completely destroyed, and warehouses wherein leaf was stored were demolished and the tobacco completely ruined.

The number of dwellings, huts and outhouses blown down in the district is estimated at 3500, and the loss at $1,500,000. The entire fruit and vegetable crop is completely lost, which must entail much distress.

The total number of deaths throughout the island is stated at 800.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

—J. Calby Drew walked into the police station, in Lynn, Massachusetts, on the 10th, and gave himself up, stating that he was a forger to the amount of $20,000. He has had charge of financial matters for W. F. Monroe, grocer, and secured notes in blank signed by Monroe, and then forged the names of endorsers and obtained the money at high rates of interest. Drew says that within 30 days $18,000 worth of paper will come due. Drew says his employer is innocent, but that the names he has forged for endorsers are so numerous that he cannot remember them all. Monroe has also been arrested.

—The steamer Alps, at New York from Jacmel, Hayti, reports that on the 2d instant she encountered a hurricane, which swept everything movable from her decks. R. Meadows, the chief steward, was washsd overboard and lost

—The little dory, Dark Secret, which started on its voyage from Boston to Queenstown some weeks ago, was abandoned at sea by Captain Anderson, who arrived at New York on the 11th on the Norwegian bark Nora.

—The secret service officers report that a large number of counterfeit silver dollars and quarters are in circulation in New York city.

—It has been definitely learned that the embezzlements of Joseph Breed, the assistant cashier of the Hartford National Bank, in Hartford, Connecticut, who recently committed suicide, will aggregate $108,500, instead of $22,000; as at first reported. Breed lost the money in stock speculations. The estate of Daniel Goodwin loses $86,000, $6500 is due the Dr. Taft estate and $16,000 was placed in Breed's hands for investment by a Hartford man, whose name is withheld.

—The west-bound express train was stopped at Parker's Mill, Arizona, by three men on the evening of the 10th. They did not get anything. A reward has been offered for their capture.

—The assault on bill broker Bennett, in Jersey City, New Jersey, is still a mystery. He does not know or has not told who dealt the murderous blow. He intimates that he was asleep when the blow was struck. While resisting arrest at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on the 11th, Daniel Barnett, a noted desperado, was shot and killed by Marshal Tyson and posse. A telegram from Flemingsburg, Kentucky, says William Phelps, a prominent citizen, was on the 11th shot and killed by James Routt, an ex-convict.

—Lawrence Hervert, of London, England, 35 years old, was found dead in his bed at the Hoffman House, in New York, on the evening of the 11th, with a bullet wound in his head. He is supposed to have shot himself on the evening of the 9th.

—Ten men were killed and five dangerously injured on the morning of the 11th by the premature explosion of a blast in the Wicks tunnel on the Montana Central Railway, near Helena. The disaster was caused by the concussion of a giant cup, fired as a warning. Mrs. Givens and Miss Ina Tucker, injured by the railroad wreck near Ritman, Ohio, on the 10th, died on the morning of the 11th, making seven deaths in all. The rest of the injured are expected to recover. W. H. Rassmussen, late Principal of the District School at Richfield, while on a pleasure tour in Monroe Canon, in Utah, fell from a precipice 50 feet high and was killed.

—Louis Schloss, ex-salesman in a clothing house in Pottsville, Penna., in jail there on a charge of forgerry, was found unconscious in his cell on the 10th, apparently suffering from the effects of a narcotic poison. Despite the efforts of several physicians, he remained in a comatose state until the 12th, when he died. The poison was discovered to have been morphine. He was 35 years of age and respectably connected.

—The flood at Augusta, Georgia, continues to subside, and as the waters recede the extent of the damage is disclosed. The damage to the canal is estimated at $200,000, the banks being broken in many places. The Mayor estimates the entire loss to the city and citizens at $1,000,000.

—The *Journal*, of Lewiston, Maine, has returns from 450 towns, which give Burleigh 77,277; Putnam, 58,595; Cushing, 2899; Simmons, 940. Republican plurality, 18,682, majority, 14,843. The same towns two years ago gave the following vote: Bodwell, 67,242; Edwards, 52,627; Clark, 3823. Republican plurality, 14,615. Republican majority, 10,882.

—There is no abatement of the floods in Mexico. Railroad travel between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico remains suspended. The town of Medillin is completely under water and abandoned by its inhabitants. These and the inhabitants of Jalapa, Soledad and Boca del Rio are in a state of destitution. At the Paso Solis de Soledad ranch, 20,000 animals were drowned. At Tlacotalpian thirty-one houses have fallen and railway travel is stopped. The towns of Simgolca and Tequilla were destroyed on the 11th, and those Oforizaba and Jalacingo are overflowed. Many lives have been lost throughout the State of Vera Cruz, but the number is not yet known. The losses by the late cyclone were: At Vera Cruz, one French brig, four American schooners and 31 lighters. At Campeche one schooner went down and three lives were lost. At Progresso three Mexican barks stranded, and the brig Union, which stranded last year, is now afloat. At Coatzacoalcos the dry dock was wrecked and the Mexican man-of-war Xicotencatl stranded, but got off later.

—While workmen were tearing down an old hospital building at the Soldiers' Home, in Dayton, Ohio, on the 12th, a wall toppled over, killing William Sewell and another man and secerely injuring several others. Mrs. Thomas Myers and daughter, aged 21, were run down on the 11th, in the harbor at Eastport, Maine, by a schooner, and both drowned. Two cable cars collided in St. Louis, on the evening of 11th, and Mrs. Collins was fatally and several others severely hurt. William Clinton, principal of a school in Perry county, Arkansas, recently whipped a girl pupil, named Ray, for violation of the rules. On the 11th the girl's brother and Clinton had a fight with knives. Both were fatally injured.

—The conductor of a Reading Railroad north bound freight train, with orders to stop at Alaska, near Mount Carmel, Penna., misundersrood his instructions and rushed into a south bound freight train at the foot of a heavy grade. A great wreck was the result, besides the dangerous injuring of a man named Charles Carter.

—At noon on the 12th the official report showed 59 new cases of yellow fever and 10 deaths at Jacksonville. The total cases to date number 743 and the deaths 100. Reports from Maclenny say that there are about 65 cases there and all the physicians sick but one

—The steamer Gaelic, from Hong Kong and Yokahama, arrived at San Francisco on the evening of the 12th. The Mayon, an old volcano in the Philippine Islands, was in a violent state of eruption in July. It is thought that over 100 persons were destroyed by lava and ashes. Further particulars of the floods in Gilan show that terrible distress has been caused and 150 lives lost.

—Two hand-cars containing workmen on the Wisconsin Central Railroad collided near Marshfield, Wisconsin, on the 12th, and five men were injured, Albert Schultz, fatally. The engine of a freight train dashed into the rear of a stone train going on a siding on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Calverton, near the western limits of Baltimore, on the afternoon of the 13th. The engine was wrecked, two oil cars were burned and over 100 yards of the track were torn up. Trains were delayed for several hours. A mail and freight train collided near Waynesboro, Virginia, on the morning of the 13th. Trains were delayed nine hours.

—A severe hail storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania on the evening of the 12th. At Barnesville, Ohio, lightning struck a tobacco house on the farm of Ezekiel Grier, fatally injuring Charles Grier, a son, Three other persons were prostrated and rendered insensible. At Johnstown, Pa., a young man named Merrits was struck by lightning and killed, and a young woman was severely injured. At Washington, Pa., hail stones measuring from 5 to 8 inches fell. Window panes by the hundred were broken and fruit trees were stripped. The damage in Augusta, Georgia, caused by the flood is estimated at $1,000,000. No estimate can be made of the damage to farm and crops from Augusta to Savannah, while the country along the river is submerged. All railroads have been damaged, and the cotton mills have shut down. Eleven persons were drowned.

—James Shackelford, a farmer, living on Dog Branch, Tennessee, sent his 12-year-old daughter to a spring for a bucket of water a few days ago, and because she did not return as quickly as he thought she should, he seized a piece of plank and beat her so that she died on the 13th. M. Searsfield, of South Berwick, Maine, choked his wife to death on the evening of the 12th in a fit of jealousy. At Princeton, Indiana, on the 13th, Sylvester Grubo fired three shots at Miss Gertie Downing, wounding her mortally. Jealousy was the cause.

—Judge Edwards, lately candidate for Justice of the Court of Appeals in Kansas City, Missouri, committed suicide on the morning of the 13th by blowing out his brains. He leaves a wife and three grown children.

—A despatch from Bay City, Michigan, says the forest fires in that vicinity are not being subdued. News from various points shows that the fires are beyond control, Aranac county is particularly a heavy sufferer. In many places houses have been destroyed, and at others people are now fighting for their lives or flying to save them. In the Tawas section the fires are still sweeping on.

—The new cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville, on the 13th, numbered 44, and the deaths 4. The day was wet and disagreeable. Physicians and trained nurses are arriving daily, but more are needed.

—The body of a man run over and killed at Brooklyn, New York, on the 12th, was on the 13th identified as that of John Ogden, a retired hotel keeper, of Norristown, Penna.

—Telegrams from Madison, Edgerton, Cranberry Centre, Berlin, White Water, Beloit and Palmyra, Wisconsin, report killing frost on the evening of the 12th, All tender vegetation was nipped. Paris, Michigan, reports another heavy frost, and oats and buckwheat almost a total failure. President Diaz, of Mexico, has been appealed to for aid by the sufferers from the recent floods. He will appeal to the Governors of the different States and to the people. Advices from Orizaba show that 44 persons lost their lives by the floods. Two inches of snow and sleet fell on Mount Washington, New Hampshire, on the 13th. The thermometer stood at 28 degrees above zero. It was the third snow storm and the sixth time the thermometer has been below freezing point since July 1st.

—A man named John Orueiz was found dead in Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, on the evening of the 14th. The Coroner thought the man had been drinking, seated himself on a bench and fell asleep. His head dropped over on his chest and then his stiff celluloid collar stopped the windpipe and checked the flow of blood through the already contracted veins, causing death to ensue from asphyxia and apoplexy.

—William Schneider, mailing clerk in the post-office at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was arrested on the afternoon of the 14th on the charge of robbing the mails. Many valuable letters have been stolen during the past year. Most of them were addressed to Revenue Collector MacGonigle. Schneider gave $1500 bail and was released. He will have a further hearing.

—In Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the morning of the 14th, Charles Klein, watchman in a woolen mill, attempted to shoot his wife, and, failing, beat her on the head with the butt end of his revolver until he thought she was dead. He then committed suicide by shooting himself through the temple. Jealousy was the cause. J. W. Robinson, a prominent oil contractor in Lima, Indiana, was shot and killed by Michael Rhinehart, on the evening of the 13th. It is not known what caused the shooting, as the men were conversing in a friendly manner when it occurred. Samuel Brown, who had boasted of having killed four men, was himself shot dead by a cowboy named Williams, in a quarrel at Harville mining camp, Wyoming, on the 14th. James Frey, aged 45 years, of Jersey City, New Jersey, was fatally shot on the 14th by his wife, Mary, aged 23 years. George W. Millikin was, on the 13th, found guilty of murdering his wife, in Shawneetown, Illinois. He was sentenced to be hanged on November 23. Hester A. Dewease was sentenced to 50 years' imprisonment for being an accomplice.

—At Ankneyville, 25 miles sooth of Mansfield, Ohio, on the morning of the 14th, a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train was derailed by a switch and collided with a freight train on a siding. Almost immediately the freight engine blew up, scattering wreckage in all directions. Harry Tomlinson, freight engineer, and David Wilson, baggage master, were killed. Thirty-two persons were injured, two of whom—Mrs. Edward Valentine, of Chicago, and William Cransley, brakeman—are not expected to recover. An engine and three coaches of a passenger train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, in New Jersey, jumped a swith at Scotland Station on the 14th, and ran into a drill engine and several empty freight cars on a siding. Both engines were wrecked and Jerry George, conductor of the passenger train, was severely injured. A pier of a railroad bridge over the Santee river at Varnes, South Carolina, gave way on the 14th, precipitating several loaded cars and a number of men into the river. Five of the men are missing, but as some of the others escaped after floating five miles down stream on timbers, it is hoped all will be rescued." The crew of a freight train on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad saw a caboose ahead of them when near Lowellville, Ohio, on the 14th, and all jumped off except the conductor. Henry Dickson, a fireman, fell under the wheels and was killed. The conductor stopped the train in time to prevent a collision. A freight train ran into another standing at a water tank near Schenectady, New York, on the 14th. Conductor Baker was killed.

—A package containing $2949 was stolen on the 13th, from the paying teller's counter in the Third National Bank, in Buffalo, New York. It is supposed the thief mounted a chair, reached over a high plate glass frame work around the desk, and secured the package by means of a spiked cane. No one saw the theft committed.

—Forty-three cases of yellow fever and twelve deaths were reported on the 14th, in Jacksonville. Total cases to date, 830; deaths, 116.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 10th, the House amendments to the Senate bill to pension the widow of General Kilpatrick (reducing the amount from $100 to $75 a month) were non-concurred in, and a conference was ordered. The conference report on the Fortifications bill was agreed to. Mr. Morgan introduced a bill appropriating $276,619 to be paid to the Chinese Minister at Washington as full indemnity for losses and injuries sustained by Chinese subjects "in remote and unsettled regions of the United States." After a speech by Mr. Morgan, the bill was referred. The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to. The House Retaliation bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Chinese Exclusion bill was taken up, and Mr. Sherman spoke in support of Mr. Blair's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. Messrs. George, Evarts and Wilson coincided with Mr. Sherman. Mr. Jones, of Nevada, obtained the floor, and then, upon his motion, the Senate adjourned without action on the bill.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 11th, a conference was ordered on the House amendment to the Senate bill for a pension to General Heintzelman's widow, reducing the amount from $100 to $75 per month. Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill to declare trusts unlawful, and it was placed on the calendar. The "Fourth of July Claims bill," providing for the payment of about 600 claims reported by the accounting officers of the Treasury, and aggregating about $180,000, was passed. Mr. Blair moved to reconsider. Pending discussion the matter went over, and the Chinese Exclusion bill was taken up, and advocated by Messrs. Stewart, of Nebraska, and Teller. On motion of Mr. Plumb, a resolution was adopted requesting of the President the correspondence between the State Department and the American Minister to China regarding the recent Chinese treaty. Adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 12th, Mr. Spooner offered a resolution reciting the fact that Joseph Hoffman, of Brennan, Texas, a prominent Republican and a witness before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, had been recently shot down in that city, and instructing that committee to inquire whether the killing of Hoffman was due, in any sense, to his testifying before the committee. After a political debate the resolution went over without action. A message was received from the President in response to the resolution calling for copies of correspondence with Great Britain in reference to the fisheries and the discrimination of tolls on the Canadian canals. It was read in full and referred. A new conference was ordered on the Sundry Civil bill. The House amendment, a verbal one, to the Postal Crimes bill was concurred in and the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 13th, Mr. Platt offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire whether a foreign syndicate or trust controls the production of copper in the United States, thereby largely increasing the price of all articles made therefrom, and whether any legislation can be devised to relieve the people of this country from the injurious effects of such combination. After discussion, the resolution went over without action. Mr. Spooner's resolution in regard to an alleged political murder in Texas was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses. The Chinese Exclusion bill was taken up, and Mr. Jones, of Nevada, spoke in favor of its immediate passage. After further discussion it was agreed, at the suggestion of Mr. Sherman, that the vote on the motion to reconsider should be taken on the 14th. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 14th, Mr. Platt's copper syndicate resolution was discussed. During the debate Mr. Sherman said the Finance Committee would report a Tariff bill which would take off the tax on tobacco and on alcohol used in the arts, but the committee would take its time about the bill, and if the House of Representatives wish to prolong the session until the Tariff bill was reported it would have to wait until the committee was ready. The resolution was then laid aside. The Chinese Exclusion bill was taken up, and the vote on the motion to reconsider the bill resulted: Yeas, 18; nays, 17. As no quorum voted or was likely to vote, it was agreed that the vote should be taken on the 17th. The Platt resolution was then agreed to, and the joint resolution extending the sundry civil appropriations until the 25th inst. was passed. The House bill to enlarge the duties of the Department of Agriculture was considered, and the House bill providing for arbitration to settle the differences between railroad companies and their employes was passed. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE

In the House on the 10th the conference reports on the Fortifications and Army Appropriation bills were adopted. Bills were introduced and referred under the call of States, among them one by Mr. Oates, of Alabama, to amend the Naturalization laws; one by Mr. Crain, of Texas, to admit cotton bagging free, and others by Messrs. Henderson, of North Carolina, and Culbertson, of Texas, for the suppression of Trusts. The Sundry Civil bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 11th the Sundry Civil bill was considered. Pending final action on the Senate amendment relative to the reclamation of the arid regions, a vote showed the absence of a quorum, and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 12th, the Sundry Civil bill was considered and a further conference ordered on disagreeing amendments. The Senate bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce law was considered and the Senate Postal Crimes bill was passed. On a motion to go into Committee on the Oklahoma bill no querum voted, and after spending some time in a vain attempt to secure a quorum, the House adjourned.

In the House on the 13th a joint resolution was passed extending until October 1st the existing Sundry Civil appropriations. The Senate bill amendatory of the Inter-State Commerce law was considered and passed, with several amendments. A bill reported from the Commerce Committee was then passed giving States the right to regulate freight rates and fares on railroads carrying goods and passengers from one point to another within State limits. The contest on the Oklahoma bill was resumed, and on a motion to go into committee of the whole, less than a quorum voted. Mr. Sowden, of Penna., offered a resolution revoking all leave of absence except for sickness. Pending discussion the House adjourned.

In the House on the 14th, the Senate joint resolution appropriating $200,000 to suppress infection in our Inter-State commerce was passed. The conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was submitted, but no action was taken. An evening session was held for private pension business.

One of the English regiments is experimenting with a machine called a centre-cycle, which has four small wheels a foot in diameter and one large one in the centre. It is said that the invention makes climbing a hill as easy for a cycler as rolling off a log.

A NATION OF TEA DRINKERS.

Food and Drink of the Russians—Vodka, Vegetables, Rye Bread and Tea.

The Russians are a nation of tea drinkers, coffee is rare; tea is universal, and universally good. The best tea I ever drank was in Russia; they drink it at all hours, and without regard to quantity—sometimes ten cups at a sitting, and yet, apparently, with impunity. Brass urns, in which tea water is boiled by means of a charcoal fire, are found over all the empire; they are called samovars, and I found it important to include in my Russian vocabulary the word "samovar." Their method of making and drinking tea has been noticed by all travelers in their country.

They claim that water at the boiling point is destructive to the good qualities of tea, so they draw their tea water just below that point. They use thin glass tumblers, with ordinary saucers; sometimes the women use cups, but the men never, the tea is poured into saucers, which are held on the upturned ends of the thumb and fingers of the right hand; milk and cream are rarely used; a block of cut sugar is held in the left hand, from which they nibble pieces, as they slowly sip their delicious, wine colored tea.

These people are called by the Germans the "Onion Russians," because of the quantity of onions they eat; they might, with more propriety, be called a nation of cucumber eaters. Cucumbers are raised in great quantities, of excellent quality, and may be found, pickled, anywhere between Behring Strait and the Baltic. Cucumber water is a favorite hot weather beverage, or, if you will permit a Celticism, they make their lemonade from cucumbers. This light beverage, however, is not sufficient to allay the thirst of the mujik; from his abundant rye he makes a powerful brandy, called vodka; that it is high proof is well attested by the numerous drunken men over which one must tread in the streets.

Though I saw in many gardens good potatoes, cabbages, radishes and turnips, the much maligned sunflower was the only apology I saw for floriculture, Its seeds are esteemed a great delicacy by the young people, and are found for sale in every shop. We may regard the sunflower seeds as the peanuts of the Russian peasantry.

Their agricultural implements are of the rudest character. Grass is cut with straight, shapeless blades, made at the country blacksmith's shop, and attached to the end of a straight stick. The women do the harvesting; the grain is cut with sickles, as it was cut 3,000 years ago; the ground is plowed with roots, and harrowed with the limbs of trees; the grain is threshed with a flail.

Black rye bread is the staple article of food throughout the empire. The peasants live largely on vegetable diet, meat being reserved for the holidays; they seldom use a knife and fork, but a wooden spoon for liquid food, and the fingers for anything else.

On one occasion a something was placed before me as I sat at the samovar making my tea; I glanced furtively and hesitatingly at it, whereupon the woman of the house threw back an upper crust with her fingers, and revealed a steaming conglomeration of little fishes, and encouraged me with a reassuring "Horosho; horosho;" (good; good). The fishes were unevisceratedunbeheaded — in short, undressed; but on discovering among them the familiar countenance of a little pickerel, and determined not to offend the hospitality of my hostess, after the fashion of little Jack Horner, I extracted the pickerel ate him up, and true to the hypocritical etiquette of my country, I, too said: "Horosho; horosho; when the thing was positively abominable.

A Miserly Man's Luck.

Proverbially considered, the statement that it never rains but it pours and that water runs to the sea express different phases of the same truth, and this particularly irrational, inexplicable truth fate spends her time in demonstrating. For instance, take two things that have happened to one rich, solitary old man in N. Y., within two weeks. His name is well known, though his enormous fortune is not generally estimated at its true proportions; he does not live like a rich man—is a bit of a miser, in fact—but as numbers of people know, is the possessor of numerous millions. He works hard, as his work is the only thing he takes an interest in, and his only recreation, taken at the doctor's orders, is horse-back riding in the park.

To strangers he lives to put up a poor mouth, for one thing, for the simple pleasure of seeing them fooled, and he recently told a business acquaintance that he was too poor to have a good horse; the business acquaintance was a rich Kentuckian, not rich as compared to the other, but rich for Kentucky. Touched by the old man's bad mount, a thing that seemed more tragic to him than it would to any but a Kentuckian, he presented him with a superb saddle horse, a son of Golddust, perfectly trained and worth a small fortune. A week later an old Californian, whom the old sinner had not thought of in twenty years, but whom he had known in his youth, and who had grown misanthropical with old age and hated everything around him, dies and leaves said O. S. another enormous fortune. What is to be said for a world where such things be?

A remarkable instance of the increase of temperature in the earth toward the centre has been presented at Pesth, where the deepest artesian well in the world is that now being bored for the purpose of supplying the public baths and other establishments with hot water. A depth of 8140 feet has already been reached, and it furnishes 176,000 gallons daily at a temperature of 158° F. The municipality have recently voted a large subvention in order that one boring may be continued to a greater depth not only to obtain a larger volume of water but at a temperature of 176° F.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

Its Organization, Equipment and General Condition.

Those who believe that in the not remote future the Chinese empire will prove a thorn in the side of Russia, will find their views corroborated by an article in the current number of The Internationale Revue ueber die Gesammelten Armeen und Flotten, which treats of the latest reforms introduced into the Chinese army.

Apart from the Chinese and Manchu militias, each province now possesses a regular army of enlisted troops under the immediate command of its viceroy. Of these the best organized is the army of Pe-chi-li, which instructed by European officers, also well armed and clothed in uniform, serves its model for the others. What, however, concerns us most in this country is the reorganization of the army of Manchuria, which has recently been undertaken—partly because China wishes to colonize that region as a bulwark against Russia, and partly because she fears that power as a dangerous rival in the Corea. This reorganization was begun two years ago, Manchuria being divided into three districts, the united military strength of which is said to amount to from 250,000 to 300,000 men. Of these, we are told, one-third are armed with breech loaders, the remainder with old fashioned firearms, bows, arrows and lances. Thirty thousand are constantly under arms, the nucleus being composed of 15,000 troops from the Pe-chi-li army, who have been disciplined after the European model.

WATCHING THE FRONTIER.

Kirin, the military center of Manchuria, possesses an arsenal, and watches the Russian frontier with detachments, which scour the country continually to clear it of banditti and keep the roads open for postal communication. The cavalry, formed into squadrons of 250 men, are armed with Winchester magazine rifles or Remington repeaters; and their horses, though smallare active and serviceable. They are described as bold riders, with the usual ugly Asiatic seat; and, strange to say, they make no use of steel weapons—in some cases are not even provided with them. Their formation is in single rank; their pace the walk or gallop, the trot being unknown. They attack in a swarm after fire, and to the sound of trumpets, the officers being in rear of their men.

Target practice takes place in July and August, when 100 cartridges are expended by each man. Bad shots are punished, and at the autumnal inspection of the general commanding the best marksmen are rewarded with square silver medals; but, as the general's dog is permitted to wear the same adornment, the distinction is not overflattering. The soldiers are well paid. Every cavalry soldier gets the equivalent of twenty-one roubles per month and his clothing; fifteen of these roubles go to pay for the keep of himself and horse, six remaining for shoe leather, washing and underclothing. As food, he receives rice, millet and tea; four times a week meat and a small quantity of spirits; while hay, straw and crushed beans are served out to his steed. There is a regimental fund for providing remounts, but the soldiers do not willingly borrow from it because the bamboo is too frequently employed to accelerate repayment.

Near the Russian Ussuri frontier are stationed eight battalions of Chinese infantry, each 500 strong, which are chiefly employed in the construction of fortifications. These are rapidly springing up all over Manchuria, two of its towns, Kirin and Ningati, being defended by a girdle of detached forts, which are built on the European pattern, and in part provided with steel plates. The infantry receives twelve roubles a month, with clothing, and are armed with the Remington repeating rifle which carries a bayonet like that of the French chassepot.

OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

New drill regulations, similar to the French, are being introduced. On parade the officers look on, merely intervening when the application of the stick seems necessary. The battalion is divided into four companies, whose chiefs hold the rank of major; nevertheless, a major general is not unfrequently content to assume command of one of them. The officers make good the deficiency of their pay by defrauding their men. The soldier is often forced to till his own land as a laborer for the profit of his officer.

The officers are represented as wholly uneducated, and dependent for promotion on the caprice of some magnate, for whom they are ready to perform the most menial offices. They undergo an examination prior to appointment; which, however, chiefly consists in fencing (with one sword or two), wrestling, etc. They spend their leisure on the divan, dicing, chattering or playing the guitar. Most of them are addicted to smoking opium, although the practice is forbidden. Drunkenness is also common. The non-commissioned officers are trained in a school at Kirin; but they are not better paid than the privates, their sole privilege being to adorn their hats with a brass button; but the entire pack of menials belonging to a general's establishment assume the distinction as a matter of course, wherefore it cannot be held in high estimation. The ammunition consumed by the troops in Manchuria is brought by sea from Tien-tsin, but it is proposed to erect powder mills in the province itself at Kirin and Tsitsihar.

Articles in the Chinese press which appear from time to time afford ample proof that the dangers of Russian aggression are beginning to be appreciated. The Chinese have augmented their ironclad fleets, are setting their military institutions on an efficient footing and, what is quite as significant, have connected Pekin with Aigun on the river Amoor by a line of telegraph.

Dr. Donald C. Wood has collected many facts relating to the use of salicylic acid for rheumatism. Of 728 patients treated with salicylates 523 were relieved of their pains within seven days, whereas of 612 patients treated by other methods only 140 were relieved within the same time.

Vacation.

O worker, weary with thy work,
Worn with the daily strife,
Who knoweth that success is vain,
That dreams fade out of life,

Goto thy mother's heart for rest;
Deep as thy childhood's sleep,
Her tired children safe and close
Thy mother yet can keep.

For still 'tis true, as in these days
Long past, of myth and song,
Calm Nature great all mother is,
With love and memory long.

Find then, thou canst, on Nature's heart
This solace for thy pain—
The joy that blossoms with the grass,
The gladness of the grain,

The happy breaking into song
Of brook, and bird, and bee,
And on the wind that lifts the wave
And bends the willing tree.

On silent pools beneath the hills,
Where quiet shadows lie,
On waters swift and changing hue
Let fall thy line and fly.

Let thy heart dance with dancing leaves,
And with the pattering rain—
So shalt thou find, though day decline,
Thy childhood's rest again.

THE ORGAN-GRINDER.

"Matty's got a beau!" said Mrs. Hall, in a sort of stage whisper, as she spread out the various sections of her half-completed patchwork bed quilt before the admiring eyes of Mrs. Peckham, her neighbor. "Keepin' reg'lar company!"

"La me!" said Mrs. Peckham, at once losing all interest in the "Irish-chain" pattern and staring full in the face of Mrs. Hall. "Who is it?"

"I dunno's I'd orter tell."

"Oh, yes, do! I won't mention it to a livin' soul. You hadn't orter hev mysteries from me, as has been a neighbor to you so long."

"You're sure you won't tell?"

"Yes, sartin sure."

"Well then, it's Martin Paley."

"Well, I never," said Mrs. Peckham. "Me and Louisy, we've wondered this time why Martin didn't marry and settle down, with such a nice farm as he's got—real store carpet on the floor, and a new cookin'-stove with a water-boiler to the back on't, and everything. And a nice good-tempered fellow, too, as ever lived!" she added, with a sigh.

"I suppose," said Mrs. Hall, with modest pride, "it ain't every girl would suit Martin."

"Day set yet?" said Mrs. Peckham, her spectacle glasses all a-glitter with curiosity.

"Bless me, it ain't got so far as that yet!" declared Mrs. Hall. "I didn't say he'd proposed, did I? I only said he was comin' here Sunday evenin's."

"Oh!" said Mrs. Peckham.

"But of course," added the mother of Matty, "everybody knows what that means. And the next time I go to Budport I shall be sort o' lo okin' out for bargains in dove-colored silks."

"I suppose it would be just as well," said Mrs. Peckham, wistfully.

"Louisy hain't no notion of gettin' settled, has she?" hazarded Mrs. Hall, in the height of her satisfaction.

"Not that I know of."

"Well, you mustn't give up," said Mrs. Hall. "I've known girls marry—and marry well, too—arter they was older than Louisy is."

Mrs. Peckham bit her lip.

"Louisy ain't so very old!" said she.

"She's thirty, ain't she?"

"Yes; but I don't call that dying of old age!" retorted Mrs. Peckham.

"Matty ain't but three and-twenty," complacently observed Mrs. Hall. "But our family always did marry early."

Mrs. Peckham rose.

"I guess I'd better be going," said she, a little nettled. "That walk across the medder is awful hot arter the sun gets high!

Mrs. Hall looked after her with a half suppressed smile, as she trudged down the road, a subdued brown speck on the summer brightness of the landscape.

"She's dreadful jealous 'cause Louisy's booked for single blessedness!" said she, chuckling. "Louisy, indeed—a washed-out, red-haired old maid! No more to be compared with our Matty than a cabbage-stalk with a rose."

While Matilda herself, dusting the furniture in the best room, looked critically at the well-worn figures of the carpet,

"Ma," said she, "we must have a new carpet this fall. This ain't hardly decent when a girl has steady company."

"I dunno what your father'll say, Matty," said Mrs. Hall, coming in from the kitchen with a fried cruller impaled on the end of her fork.

"Pa hain't no business to be so stingy," said Matilda.

She was a black-eyed, red-cheeked girl, with ebony hair growing low on her forehead, and a certain air of domineering commands which comported well with her clear, pink-and-white beauty.

Mrs. Hall looked admiringly at her daughter.

"I guess likely he'll let you have your own way," said she. "You always was a great hand to coax. Just taste o' this 'ere fried cake, Matty. I ain't certain whether I've got enough cinnamon into the dough."

Meanwhile, Mrs. Peckham had reached the little wooden house on the edge of the swamp, where her granddaughter, Louisa, was hanging out the clothes of the week's wash—a tall, slight girl, with large gray eyes, rather a colorless complexion, and hair of that bright Ruben's gold that Mrs. Peckham had miscalled "red."

"It's true, Louisy," said the old woman, rather spiritlessly.

"What's true, granny?"

"About Martin Paley and Matty Hall."

"Well," with a quick twitch of the upper lip, "why shouldn't it be true?"

"I sort o' thought, one time, Louisy, that he was partial to you."

Louisa laughed, not a bad imitation of careless indifference.

"Partial!" said she. "He called a few times, that was all. I ain't a beauty, you know, like Matilda Hall."

But when she came in to put to boil the frugal dinner, consisting of a knuckle of ham and some plantain greens that she herself had dug out of the grass of the dooryard with a rusty kitchen knife, her eyes looked suspiciously red; and after the dishes were cleared away she went up to her own room, took a withered rosebud or two out of her little Testament and flung them out of the window, murmuring to herself:

"What a fool I have been to keep them so long!"

The pleasant dusk of the next sunset was purpling the hills when Mrs. Hall called shrilly to her daughter from the spare chamber up stairs:

"Matty! Matty! there's one o' them bothering hand-organ men comin' up the path. Send him away—quick! Mrs. Deacon Dolby lost one of her grandmother's silver teaspoons last week, and—"

Matilda, who was ironing out her one embroidered pocket-handkerchief, set the iron back on the stove and ran to obey the maternal bequest.

The broom, unfortunately, was not in its place, as usual, but the kitchen-mop was the next handiest weapon that presented itself. She caught it up and brandished it at the door like a modern Amazon.

"Be off about your business!" she cried; in a voice to the full as shrill and sharp as that of her mother. "We don't want no shiftless loafers about here!"

The wandering musician hesitated, but Matilda brooked no delay.

"Clear out, I say!" she cried, dextrously flinging the implement of household skill at the marauder.

It whirled once or twice through the air, and finally buried itself in the hedge of gooseberry bushes bevond.

The man with the organ beat a hasty retreat.

Matty returned to her ironing, and Mrs. Hall laughed aloud from her vantage point above stairs.

"I guess you settled his business for him, Matty," said she, gleefully.

"I've no patience with no such vagabonds," said Matilda, folding up the handkerchief.

Louisa Peckham was working button-holes in a vest—it was the way she earned her living—by the light of a shaded lamp some twenty minutes later, when there came a knock at the door and who should walk in but Martin Paley.

"Good evening, Louisa," said he, "I didn't know as I should find you at home."

"I ain't often away from home," said Louisa, coloring a soft flesh-pink, that made her for the moment almost beautiful. "Sit down, Martin, won't you?"

"I can't stay but a little while," said Martin. "I've come on an errand. I want to know if you will marry me, Louisy."

"Marry you?"

The needle dropped from Louisa's fingers.

"I know it must seem sudden-like," apologized Martin. "but I've made up my mind sudden-like. A man always does, I suppose, at the last. Will you marry me, Louisy?"

"Why—yes—I suppose so," shyly acquiesced Louisa, pretending to search for the missing needle—"if you really mean it, Martin, that is."

"I do," said Martin, "with all my heart and soul."

"But I thought you was keeping company with Matilda Hall?"

"I did go there consid'able confessed Martin, "but I sort o' suspicioned she wouldn't suit me like you would, Louisy. So it's a bargain, is it?"

And when he went away, he stopped a minute to take something out of the big cluster of black currant bushes by the gate.

"Why what's that?" said Lousia, who had followed him out. "A trunk?"

"N-no," confessed Martin, reddening even in the starlight. "It's a hand-organ."

"A—hand-organ!"

"Well," said Martin, laughing rather shame-facedly, "I may as well own up, Louisy. It won't do for me to have any secrets from you, I s'pose, arter to-night. But there was a poor, worn-out Italian fellow came to my house this evening with his money, and said he hadn't had no luck all day. And so I gave him some supper and a bed in the barn, and I just borrowed the organ for a little while. I thought it would be a good idea to serenade with."

"To serenade? But, Martin, you didn't serenade me?"

"N-no," said Martin. "I changed my mind. But the tunes are real pretty, Louisy. There's 'Annie Laurie,' and 'Home, Sweet Home,' and 'Twickenham Ferry,' and lots like that. Don't you want me to play some for you?"

"Do," said Louisa. "I'm real fond of music."

Out there in the starlight, the old-fashioned strains of music sounded so plaintively that even Grandmother Peckham opened her up-stairs casement to listen.

Louisa had never been "serenaded" before. She thought it was like a page out of the "Arabian Nights."

And honest Martin did not regret his hospitality to the poor tired organ-grinder, who, with his monkey, lay coiled up, fast asleep, on the hay in the barn-loft at Paley Farm.

But Matty Hall's "steady company" did not come back to her. She could not imagine why, when she dressed herself evening after evening, and sat in the best room, by the big lamp with the silk shade, nobody rewarded her persistency.

And one afternoon Mrs. Peckham came over with a jar of Morella cherries which she had just preserved.

"I know you like preserves," said she. "Here's one of our'n. By-the-way, Louisy was married yesterday."

"Married!" echoed Mrs. Hall.

"Yes—quite quiet-like," said the grandmother. "To Martin Paley."

Mrs. Hall turned a dull tallowy white. She could hardly believe her ears.

And all the time Martin Paley was saying to himself:

"Haven't I had a lucky escape from marrying a woman with a temper like that?"

There are some mysteries which will remain forever unsolved; and to the day of her death, Matilda Hall will probably never know how it was that she failed to become Mrs. Martin Paley.

A BABYLONIAN TEA.

Novel Method of Spending a Summer Evening in Town.

A suave youth, of small fortune, but large social pretensions, who is kept in town by his duties as a bank clerk—$15 a week—was a trifle mystified a few days ago by the receipt from a fashionable married woman of a visiting card, on which was written, "Friday evening, 8 to 10, Tea Babylonian."

"Tea Babylonian! Tea Babylonian!" he read again and again. "What new wrinkle may that be, I wonder."

It required about four seconds for him to see that his engagement book was virgin. He made up his mind to go in a space of time so small that he had no method of calculating. For, remember you, diversions that promise anything worth speaking of to a city bound swell do not come every day in August.

The next morning, warm as it was, the youthful limb of fashion was swinging down Chestnut street to his desk in the banking house as chipper as a boy with a new watch.

"Well," said I, "why so blithesome this morning?"

"It was the tea, the Babylonian tea," said he, "I tell you it was a stunner."

"And what is a Babylonian tea?"

He was so full of it that he must have regarded the opportunity to talk as a favor. This is the story he told:

"When I received the bid," he explained, "I had no more notion than the dead what a Babylonian tea might be. However, as you see, I went. The house—a charming one in a fashionable street—is the scene of many a pleasant dinner and dance in the winter, at which one is sure to meet a lot of agreeable people. I had read in the 'sassiety' column of a newspaper that the host and hostess were in town for a few days on their way from some Virginia springs to Bar Harbor.

"I was not at all surprised, therefore, to find the front stoop swept and trim as became the habitation of a Christian even in midsummer, nor was I amazed to observe the door standing hospitably open. There was something not quite intelligible, however, in the circumstance that the only light to be observed was furnished by a single gas jet in the hallway. A man servant, however, standing near the doorway mechanically drawled out: 'Gentlemen's dressing room third story back; ladies' front parlor.' As I stumbled up the stairs through semi-darkness, I saw that the door to the drawing room was open, and, glancing in, I observed what appeared to be women's wraps on the chairs and sofas, which, however, were covered with white linen, as when the house was first put in summer order.

"'A queer basket of chips,' thought I. 'If this is the Babylonian tea I shan't want much of it, and where are the Babylonians?'

"I was in the third story back by this time, when another servant politely took my hat and placed it with other hats and coats. He then opened a door at his left and I passed down a gloomy passageway into another half lighted room.

"As I looked blindly round he asked my name. I gave it him. He turned, and simultaneously calling out my name brushed aside a curtain of some dark, heavy stuff, and I passed into Babylonia.

"I found myself standing in an illuminated garden. Glowing Chinese lanterns were strung in fantastic designs along the edge and drawn to a common point over the heal line in the center suggested a great canopy of light. Here and there among the branched palms and the spreading fern varied hued fairy lamps burned with a mild light. Small tables were set out on the grass and illuminated by tapers burning in heavy silver candelabra. The edge of the garden, on three sides, was marked by a light balustrade. On the fourth the garden ended abruptly against the wall of the house. Looking beyond the balustrade I could make out the tops of trees gently waving in the wind. I felt upon my cheek also a breath of cool air, and upon my mind flashed at once the truth—I was standing on a housetop. People in evening dress were seated at the little tables or moving about looking at everything curiously. My host and hostess were standing near the curtained entrance, which, as I looked again, I saw was not a doorway, but a low window. I made my regards and they laughed merrily as they observed my very observable look of surprise.

"'It is the same with every one,' chirruped my, hostess. 'Amazement, then, if I may be permitted to say it, delight. Pardon me, but really I never had the pleasure of gathering my friends at any entertainment that afforded so much fun as this Babylonian tea is giving.'

"'But the idea,' said I, 'where did you get it?'

"Then she was good enough to explain that her husband, who is a member of the tremendously rich 'Manufacturers' club,' had casually mentioned that a feature of the club's new house, which is now being built, will be a summer garden on the roof. She caught at the remark as containing the suggestion for something altogether unique in the way of entertainments. The development of the idea was manifested in the 'tea' called Babylonian, of course, for a reason that is clear to you with your recollection of the celebrated hanging gardens; The roof on which we stood was that of the back building, which was a story or so lower in height than the front. The grass was in sods, bordered in long shallow boxes, neatly concealed by the green. The palms and ferns and other exotics were of course in tubs, all from the stock of a florist. A servant had strung up the lamps, and a carpenter, without much ado, had put up the balustrade against the possibility of anybody's stepping off the roof and tumbling into the back yard.

"As our hostess finished her little story soft music of strings came floating on the air from some invisible quarter. I determined for myself that the orchestra was placed in a room just off the garden out of sight, but near enough to be heard in a degree that was pleasanter for being soft and low. Ices and salads and some other things were served at the little tables, and altogether everything went on much as it would at a lawn party of the every day kind. The company was not a large one, but still it was numerous enough to send everything with go and spirit. Nearly all the men were people who, as I knew, were kept in town by the demands of business, and usually appear more or less miserable at the clubs. Naturally enough in August in town they outnumbered the ladies two to one. Most of the ladies were, like our hostess, passing through town from one resort to another. Some had come in for the 'tea' from the country places at Bryn Mawr and the other fashionable places regarded as suburbs. They were so pretty and gracious that they merited all the attention they received. It was quite midnight, instead of 11 o'clock, when the 'tea' was over, and as we went out the rooms and passages, which earlier were so dark, were brilliantly lighted, making clear what I had supposed—that is, that the preliminary gloom had been arranged to make one the more susceptible to the glowing beauty of the roof garden."

The Blue-Stocking Scare.

Although Frances Burney, Joanna Baillie, Maria Edgeworth and Hannah More enjoyed in the eighteenth century an honorable position in the cultured circles of society, the authoress was held in general discredit as adopting a vocation not only at variance with the due discharge of feminine duties, but incompatible with the modesty that should ever be the distinguishing attribute of her sex. The blue-stocking was deemed an abnormal creation of a corrupt society—a fungus excrescence nourished by decay. The publicity of authorship must inevitably destroy that sensitive delicacy of the feminine character, which was its especial charm. A due performance of the wife and mother's duty was irreconcilable with the essentially masculine function of writing books. A woman should find within the sphere of domestic life full scope for the exercise of any talent she might possess. Monk Lewis, the author of a popular romance, reproved his mother, early in this century, for attempting to write a tale, and with that uncompromising frankness of expression which characterizes near relatives' rebukes, he informed her "that she had no business to be a public character, and that a female author became that contemptible thing, 'a sort of half man.'"

The memoirs of Jane Austen show that she braved the public opinion of the day in publishing her well-known works, but though personally that seems to have given her little concern, yet to please her family she had always a handkerchief at hand to conceal from view the writings on which she might be engaged when visitors were announced. Miss Martineau details early experiences of a somewhat similar character, and it was not until her 27th year, when forced by circumstances to obtain the means of self-support, that she ceased to take precautions to keep her vocation a secret from the world. But no lady writer suffered so severely as Mrs. Somerville from the public opinion of those days, as her unwomanly love of mathematics immensely aggregated the guilt of her infraction of the established code of feminine propriety. Her afflicted relatives adjured her to give up her discreditable studies, and not to bring disgrace upon herself and family by indulgence in such unwomanly pursuits. The evils that a feminine study of Euclid were calculated to produce disquieted the clergy, and from the pulpit in York Cathedral Mrs. Somerville was condemned as an offender against the laws of God, as well as a transgressor of the accepted code of womanly propriety. The highly gifted Caroline Herschel, declared by the Astronomical Society in 1828 to have accomplished a work "probably unparalleled either in magnitude or importance in the annals of astronomical labor," shared with Mrs. Somerville in the discredit attached to feminine scientific studies. Even her illustrious brother, imbued apparently with the prejudices of the day, seems throughout the long, indefatigable, and loving services she rendered him, to have regarded and treated her in the light of a useful drudge. And so little did her nephew, Sir John Herschel, consider her entitled to any mark of public honor and respect, that, when the Astronomical Society resolved to present her with a gold medal for her discoveries of comets and her catalogue of stars and nebulæ, he most unkindly wrote to his aged aunt to say that he had "strenuously resisted" the resolution. The piteous plaint of her old age, that from the earliest dawn of recollection, her life had been one of "sorrow, trouble and disappointment," must evoke the deepest sympathy, mingled with indignation at the social prejudice that had embittered her laborious existence. Since the day she died, now nearly forty years ago, the English code of feminine propriety has undergone a notable change, and since the more distant time when Mrs. Somerville was condemned from the pulpit of York Cathedral, the change in some important respects amounts to a revolution.

A Cat and Her Family of Chickens.

The owner of our good hearted puss raised a great many chickens, and out of each brood of fifteen or twenty, when but a few days old, several were quite likely to be weakly, and not able to follow the old hen around with the rest of the brood.

These weak little chicks, therefore, were carried into the house, and put with the cat on her cushion by the fire. Though at first somewhat surprised, she soon cuddled them up and purred over them with apparent pleasure and pride; and when she had looked after them for a day or two, she did not take at all kindly to their removal.

THE old advice to treat a cow as a lady is first-class advice. If anybody cannot do that, and milk rapidly and thoroughly, better not attempt to milk at all.

FASHION NOTES.

ing a bow or flower, are the favorite ornaments for young ladies.

—Combs in the shape of low diadems, tortoise shell pins, jewels fastening

—The leg of mutton or *gigot* sleeve is fashionable for all dresses of light weight material.

Another pretty way of making these serge frocks is to have a deep honeycombed yoke, and the same honeycombing used on the top and wrist of the full sleeves. The skirts tucked and full but otherwise plain.

—The black lace boas in vogue at the watering places will be followed in the autumn by boas of natural gray ostrich feathers, which will be worn without wraps as the weather will permit.

—Cashmere colored brocaded ribbons are in all widths for bonnet trimmings and for sashes, the latter being wide enough to use as vests, plastrons and insertions in black and dark colored silk gowns.

—A very serviceable school gown is made of dark blue serge, with a full front, arranged as a skirt, with feather stitched plaits, a jacket over it, the basque outlined with the same stiching; a full skirt, and a leather belt around the waist.

—Pretty bracelets are composed of a fine gold circlet, with stones set in relief. Fancy jewels are much in favor for fastening bonnet strings; pins for fixing the hat or bonnet, tiny combs and hairpins, all are ornamented with diamonds and precious stones.

—The mantles are of faille, with Directoire revers of plain velvet, and a spike fringe with openwork heading of pasementerie. Dark green repped silk mantles made in this way are scarcely more than shoulder capes in the back, with the waistcoat front much longer, of green velvet embroidered with roses, and reverse of plain green velvet.

—Embroidered vests will be a feature of autumn mantles and of winter coats. The embroidery is done in colored silks on velvet or silk, and may be a border down each side of the buttons, along the lower edge, and on the collar, or it may be small all-over design nearly covering the dark ground with gay rose-buds, carnations, tiny wreaths, slender branches, or it imitates bow knots of ribbons or fine vine stripes of leaves or flowers.

—A French model, in bright red serge has a broad box plaited skirt and a full loose blouse, which crosses and wraps over a vest in such a way that there is no visible fastening! This vest is embroidered in black to match the half of the front of the skirt. Serge is very much worn in all colors, but for good, hard wear there is nothing like the dark blue, and it is also very becoming to all children.

—Card cases, tiny reticules and purses are fashionably made of electric blue morocco. The card case has a tiny watch inserted in the cover, so that the hour may be consulted without observation. The reticule has a monogram in silver, and the tiny purse shows an interrogation point in the centre in silver, inlaid with diamonds. Am I poor—am I rich—that is the question.

—Several of the present arrangements for trimming hats may be accepted as typical of their respective shapes. For instance, large round hats have broad bands of fine guipure, colored or gold embroidery; flowers are worn with a gauze veil, which covers the hat crown and is knotted in front; wreaths and tufts are veiled in tulle, and small, high bonnets are filled up with plisse tulle ruchings in front. The latter are obtainable ready made, in most fashionable colors.

—Underskirts are positively becoming more costly and elegant than dresses. The following are two new models: One is of dull pink surah, trimmed with narrow tucks and black lace; it is composed of two superposed flounces, each of which is trimmed with five or six tucks and edged with black lace. The other is of striped glace silk of two colors, pink and bluish green; it is trimmed with a black lace flounce, on the heading of which small bows of alternately pink or green ribbon are put on at regular distances. Ladies possessing remnants of silk can easily make up either pattern themselves with any odd scraps of lace and ribbon, and thus combine extremely pretty underskirts, which would otherwise be expensive to purchase.

—Gold and silver are promised another season of favor, and are used to brighten up dark shades of ladies' cloth, where they form a girdle or peasant waist, or a vest, collar and cuffs, done almost in solid metal by fine threads in close stitches. This embroidery of gold or silver comes ready for gowns of cloth of any color, dull Florentine green, bronze, gray, Veronese red or blue, and in most cases the gold and silver, or else gold and steel, are combined. There are also gold, copper and silver embroidered borders in slender wires along one selvage of dark cloths that will make very tasteful trimmings, and will be used by fastidious women who object to large masses of metal work as too showy.

—Under very special consideration just at present is the traveling costume, and the modiste finds it quite a problem to reconcile the various contradictory requirements made of such a dress, which must be fashioned in great simplicity, and yet be decidedly original and stylish in effect—must be a utility garment, appropriate for long journeys while remaining dressy, perfect in fit, yet comfortable, and as light and easy to wear as may be. Plain wool goods and wools in fine checks and stripes are most used for such dresses. However elegant the dress may be in fabric, fit and finish, the more nearly the costume approaches to the riding-habit the more in accordance it is with present fashionable taste. The long dust cloak of twilled silk, shirred about the neck, is lined with a thin but firm quality of surah of the same color, or at most one delicately striped or checked, for anything that will attract marked attention is considered in bad taste where a traveling costume is concerned.

HORSE NOTES.

—Galen was shipped back to Chicago recently.

—Mr. Withers says that Aurocom was not at her best in the Futurity race.

—At Waverly N. J., on Wednesday Sept. 5th Mr. C. Bassini drove the 2 year old bay filly called Lady Celia, by Cypress, dam Ohia, which has only been broken three weeks, a quarter in 45 seconds, which is a 3.00 gait.

—It is said that Mr. Withers and his associates at Monmouth Park contemplate building a new race-course near New York, probably in the State of New Jersey, and that it will surpass anything in the way of race-courses yet seen.

—George T. Leech, of High Point, N. C., has sold to Charles H. Kerner, of New York, the bay yearling filly by Bayonne Prince, dam Emma K. by Burgher. The filly is full sister to the phenomenal 4 year old colt Cad, which Mr. Leech had the misfortune to have killed last year by lightning when on the eve of selling him for $10,000.

—The only four horses of note in Robert Bonner's New York stable and Maud S., Rarus, Mambrino Bertie and Pickard. The other distinguished members of the stud are at the Tarrytown farm. Rarus is seldom driven, and his joints are growing a little stiff.

—The barn on the Pringville stock farm, nine miles from Indianadolis, was burned recently and eighteen head of fine horses perished. The stallion Brignoli Wilkes was lost; also Ine, valued at $6000; Mary C. $5000; Vassar Girl, Madame Hornwood and others. A. C. Remey, owner of the farm, estimated his entire loss in excess of $50,000, on which the insurance is but $5500.

—N. D. Baldwin sent in the spring of 1887 a brown mare called fly, which has trotted a half mile track in 2.35 to Sound View Stock Farm to be bred to King Wilkes. This spring she dropped a brown filly with a cloven foot. This filly has a speedy confirmation, and is in perfect health, but the left fore leg from the knee down is a cow leg with a cow foot. It is stated that the mare while on this farm ran with o heard of cows, and was hooked by one of them.

—J. B. Haggin sold twenty head of race horses at Sheepshead Bay Monday September 3d for $22,375. The highest priced animals sold were: Monson, b. c. (2), by imp. Kyrle Daly, sold to H. Lewis, $3800; So So, ch. g. (2) by Longfield, O. H. Stebbins, $3250, Falcon, bk. c. (3), by Falsetto, E. Garrison, $3160; Bohemian, b. c. (3), by Ten Broeck, I. Dahlman, $2500; Ten Doy, b. g. (4), by Regent, McMahon & Co., $2000; Trade Mark, ch. c. (2), by imp. Kyrle Daly, W. Olney, $1875.

—The T. Y. C. straightaway of the new race course in Westchester has been changed. Instead of being a quarter of a mile chute, joining the homestretch, like the Futurity Course, at Coney Island, and, as was originally proposed, it will run diagonally through the centre field, enabling everyone to see the start from the stand. In other words, they will start about in a line with the half-mile pole in a mile track, entering it at that point and coming directly through the field toward the stand.

—Dr. Charles C. McLean, V. S., of Meadville, Pa., has taken a photograph showing amputation of the left fore leg about three inches above the knee of a 2 year old filly, a very rare operation, which was successfully performed on August 24. The picture was taken thirty-six hours after. The filly is by Hartwood, and the injury was an incurable compound fracture of left radius; it was an experiment so that the life of the animal could be saved for a brood-mare. She has done well, and can walk with surprising ease.

—The following is a condensed history of Charter Oak $10,000 Guaranteed stake from its initiation to the present year:

1883. Director—Fanny Witherspoon second heat, Wilson first heat, Clemmie G., Phallas, J. B. Thomas, Adele Gould and Overman. Time—2 17¼, 2.17, 2.20, 2.18, 2.19¼.

1884. Harry Wilkes—King Almont first heat, Maud Messenger, Captain Emmons, Phil Thompson, Adelaide and Felix. Time—2.21¼, 2.17, 2.19½, 2.21¼.

1885. Joe Davis—Adelaide third and fifth heats, Kenilworth fourth and sixth heats (7 dis.) Judge Davis, Felix, Tucker, Windsor, M., William Arthur and Jerome Turner (5 dr.). Time—2.18½, 2.19, 2.22, 2.22½, 2.20, 2.20½, 2.23¾.

1886. Oliver K.—Belle F. first and second heats, Prince Wilkes Kenilworth and Bonnie McGregor. Time—2.15¾, 2.15¼, 2.16¼, 1.16¼, 1.18.

1887. Patron—Prince Wilkes; Loretta F., Astrial, Myrtle and Dan (3 dis.) Time—2.17¾, 2.17, 2 18.

1888. Spofford—Kit Curry second heat, T. T. S., White Stockings, Thornless, Guy (1 dis.). Pilot Knox (1 dis.) Time—2 18¾, 2.19¼, 2.19¼, 2.18¾.

—An organization to be known as the New Jersey Trotting Association was formed on September 1, 1888, at Trenton, N. J. It is a joint stock company with a capital of $10,000. Its officers are: President, H. N. Smith, Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton; Vice President, A. K. Kuser, Trenton; Secretary, Colonel E. S. Edwards, Newark; Treasurer, Charles Bassini, Invincible Stock Farm, Irvington. The object of the Association is to train and develop the trotting horse and give trotting meetings at stated periods during the season. The first public meeting will be given on the mile track at Fashion Stud Farm, near Trenton, commencing on Monday October 15, and continuing four days. The purses will aggregate $5000; divided among the following classes: Three minute class, $200; 2.30 class (pacing), $300; double teams, $250; 2.29 class, $350; 2.37 class, $250; 2.24 class, $400; 2.33 class, $300; free for all, $1500; 2 27 class, $350; 2.50 class, $200; 2,19 class, $500; 2.40 class, $250. Entries will close October 1.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, SEPT 20. 1888

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Overcoats will soon be trump.

——S. W. Smith is home from Lewistown for a weeks stay.

——Mrs. Aaron Durst, of Illinois, is visiting friends in these parts.

——The grain fields, lately sown with wheat, look fine. Seeding is about over.

——Samuel Harter, one of Gregg township's best citizens, gave the REPORTER a call, Saturday.

—— Enough water melons have arrived for the granger picnic to drown several dozen boys.

——Rev. A. A. Kerlin is one of the familiar faces seen here, being on a visit to his brother, A. S. Kerlin.

——Miss Margaret Gast, of Mifflinburg, is enjoying camp life on the picnic grounds with friends.

——Levi Murray who is working in the shops at Altoona came home on Saturday to attend the picnic.

——Will Floray is having his dwelling house down town finished. He may have some idea of occupying it.

——Whiteman has moved into his new house at the lower end of town, and D. F. Luse is boarding at the hotel.

——Mrs. Rev. Heckman, son Edgar and little daughter arrived on Saturday from Sinnemahoning to visit friends and attend the picnic.

——G. V. Painter, of Drury, Ill., has beat the REPORTER out of $3 75 on subscription. He is now low enough to be a Bohemian oats agent.

——Jonathan Harter, Adam Harter and Will Reifsnyder, of Millheim, interviewed Centre Hall and the REPORTER sanctum, Saturday.

——Saturday night another wet spell set in, which continued all day Sunday, much to the discomfort, no doubt of such as were camped on the picnic ground.

——Cal Solt, now of Philipsburg, stepped off the the cars, Saturday, dressed in fireman's uniform—he being a delegate to the fireman's convention at Shamokin.

——John Boozer and John Dale, of Osceola Mills Pa., formerly of this place stepped off the train on Monday afternoon to pay folks a visit and take in the picnic.

——Rev. D. Mitterling of Lucas, Ohio, is visiting his old home. Bro. Mitterling is doing good work in his ministerial field in Ohio, and besides is looking well.

——Dave Bible of Shamokin, formerly in Bartholemews store spent a few days in this section. Dave manages Culp's general store at Shamokin and holds a good position.

——Bad weather on Monday evening again interfered with the Democratic meeting at this place. The speakers from Bellefonte were notified not to come and no meeting was held.

——We learn that John C. Smith was offered several car loads of potatoes at 25 cents a bushel. Not being able to find purchasers he declined the offer, says the Lewisburg Chronicle. That's rough on the praties.

——Mr. C. A. M. Krissinger, of Berlin, Somerset county, arrived here on Saturday, to visit his daughter, Mrs. W. L. Kurtz, and take in the picnic, which he tells us, he heard spoken of by travelers away out where he lives.

——The extension of pipes from the town water works to the picnic woods works successfully and four hydrants are planted on different parts of the ground furnishing a copious supply of the purest water in the world.

——Miss Flora Kreamer, of Valley Falls, Kansas, died a few days ago, aged 23. She was a grandniece of Judge Samuel Strohecker, of this county. She was a daughter of Jonathan Kreamer, formerly of Miles township, and a niece of merchant Harry Kreamer, of this place.

——Sunday's rain continued all day Monday, and threw a wet blanket over the prospects of the picnic and cast a gloomy countenance over our granger friends. Tuesday, however, opened bright as a dollar, much to the delight of grangers and all others and gladness took the place of gloom.

——The story going the rounds of the papers in this section of the state to the effect that James Kline had committed suicide is not correct. On Tuesday morning we received a card from Joseph L. Neff, of Roland this county saying that Kline was working for him in the woods. He was to be a witness in the Culvey murder trial.

——The Centre County Veteran Club held their annual reunion at Milesburg Saturday last. It was well attended both by veterans and others, to the number of 5,000. The addresses were made by ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin and ex-Department Commander Austin Curtin. The next reunion will be held at Philipsburg. Governon Beaver was elected president of the club for the ensuing year.

——Miss Alpha Corman, who is engaged in running a novelty store in Bellefonte, Saturday evening a week placed some boxes of articles on the back porch it becoming too late in the evening to unpack them. Sunday while she was at church thieves broke open one of the boxes, taking som of the contents and throwing the remainder around over the yard.

——Mrs. Salome Holloway, wife of Rev. H C. Holloway, D. D., and sister of Dr. F. W. Vandersloot, of Lock Haven, died on Wednesday, 12th, at Middletown, Pa, The funeral service was held on Sunday evening at the above named place and interment at Gettysburg, Pa. Rev. Holloway was a native of Aaronsburg, and a son of John B. Holloway, dec'd.

——The Lock Haven *Democrat* says Mrs. John W. Johnson, wife of the accused murderer now on trial for his life, walked from her home near Hublersburg, Centre county, to this city Monday, and is present in the Court House each day with a child in her lap. She was accompanied by two daughters, one of whom is grown up. Mrs. Johnson seems to be true grit and bound to see her husband through, come what may.

THE BIG PICNIC!

—o—

Grangers in Their Glory.

—o— —

A BIG TIME AND GOOD THINGS TO EAT.

—o—

THOUSANDS ATTEND THE GATHERING.

—o—

--ODE OF WELCOME,--

BY THE MUSE OF THE REPORTER OFFICE.

Welcome! tillers of the soil,
To your god and country loy'l.
September's sun before has shone
Upon this happy farmer throng.

Here farmer doth the farmer meet,
Producers of man's bread and meat;
Tillers in our country's wealth,
Agriculture here asserts itself.

Welcome all! says husbandman,
Except no nation and no clan;
Merchant, artist, smith and sawyer,
Dean and rector, prof and lawyer.

Here we meet you and here greet you,
As peer doth peer, and as equals do.
We're the tillers of the ground,
Where all wealth is bid and found.

Welcome to the farmer here;
In shaded grove we bid good cheer.
Away from plow and harrow, wheat and tare,
Milk pan, churn and trudge and care.

Welcome! to our set-out sit,
Eat and drink, the fullest bit.
Fat of the land is on our spread,
Come noon and eve, with gayest tread.

Bread, chicken, butter and preserves,
Apples, peaches, grapes—celery for the nerves.
Roast beef and veal and mutton too,
Cakes, ice-cream, desserts not a few.

Welcome all, to table and to bunk,
With satchel, gripsack, valise and trunk.
Men and women, lass and lassie,
High and low, sedate and gassy.

Variety we want to cheer,
We're assembled but once a year;
You see us, and we see you,
Exchange greets, and chat of old and new.

Welcome! welcome! to each one;
Now my fervent song is done.
To all be it a week well spent,
In happiness, without alloy or rent.

——o ——

The Central Penna. Picnic and Exhibition of the Grangers, was opened, in the Fort woods near this place, on Tuesday, although the ground was occupied and a busy scene Friday, Saturday, and Monday previous, from the number who went there to see the work of preparation, and those who were preparing booths and stands for business, in ice cream, confectioneries, peanuts, and such.

The committee for a week had been at work erecting the necessary stands and buildings and planting tents for the occupancy of such as desired to make their home on the ground and enjoy a week of camp life. About 150 tents were planted, of which over 100 were engaged already on Friday.

The Committee of Arrangements deserves great credit for the business-like manner and mechanical acumen displayed in arranging the plan of the ground, and the headway made in getting the "houses" in order. In short, the committee did their work faultlessly and left nothing open to quibble.

The largest establishment on the ground is the boarding house of James A. and D. C. Keller, which has a capacity to furnish meals to 150 at a time, with endless supplies of substantials for thousands. The boarding house has a half dozen apartments to fill all wants and convenices for successful catering of the muititudes of hungry stomachs that will go there and depart with the inner man satisfied.

Another large boarding establishment is that of J. O. Deininger in the planing mill, north of the station, where hundreds of hungry ones will get good meals and the drowsy find lodging.

The ground proper is laid out in streets and all tents, buildings and sheds built to range in regulation order. The mainstand is decorated and has the familiar motto in large evergreen letters, "Esto Perpetua."

A large tent, with sleeping apartment for prominent visitors, is headquarters for the grange officers. In this is also located the telephone office to talk with outside civilization. A post office is also one of the conveniences of the ground. Four hydrants, from which pure mountain water is supplied from the Centre Hall mains, is another important and handy arrangement.

From the northern edge of the ground and close to the street of tents, a fine view of Centre Hall, with Kurtz roller flouring mills, Bartholomew's store, and P. R. R. station and a no. of handsome dwellings in the foreground is had. Beyond, and facing this sight, is Nittany Mountain, ¾ of a mile distant, in queenly majesty and beauty, lining Brush valley east and west in full view.

Back of this magnificent picture are thousands of merry farmers with their good wives and pretty daughters and noble sons, in gleesome sociability and with countenances beaming with joy and seeming to say, "Some folks can do things as well as others."

To the south are extensive sheds, in which fine breeds of stock are on exhibition, with a hydrant for watering purposes connected.

The ground as built up from the two streets of tents in the rear of the main stand, extends almost to the turnpike, a distance of over a thousand feet, looking like a little city with all the hum and bustle of Chestnut street in Philadelphia or Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, with pretty ladies in latest styles of dress, gents with plugs and canes, preachers, doctors, lawyers, and other grades and trades mingling with the happy farmers, and hugely enjoying their hospitality.

The Centre Hall band furnishes the music for the entire occasion, and is receiving praise for its charming blowing.

Trains run every few hours from which streams of visitors constantly alight. The number of buggies, carriages and wagons on the grounds must be upwards of 3500 to 4000 each day, from Mifflin and Clinton counties, from Brush and Nittany vallies, and upper and lower Penns valley,—in fact, almost everybody seems to be here, and one wonders where all the people come from.

Stacks of peanuts, mountains of ice cream, along with rivers of lemonade and soft drinks, with acres of water melons disappear down the throats of the crowd in a manner wonderful to behold. Every fellow had his best girl there too, and she is just getting all the goodies she wants, while the captain who has her in tow gallantly foots the bills. One buxum milkmaid, with rozy cheeks and purple frock, as she had waded thro her second dish of cream with other sweets for dessert, in the ecstacy of delight, passed her opinion of the business thusly: "O, Ich wot mer hette efter so picnics, John." "Yaw," said John, "yust es loft so ferdankt in de stamps nei," and with that he pulled out his homemade exchequer, and passed 35 cents over the counter.

The flying Jennie is one of the great attractions for a certain class of the varied crowd, and the way the concern taesk in the sheckles is a caution and would make the mouth of Shylock water. The Jenny keeps spinning round in its dizzy circle from early morn until drowsy eve, old men, old women, fellows with maustaches and girls with sashes, little ones and big ones—all take a ride.

The fellow with the campaign badges is on hand as big as life and making souls happy--you pay money and select your "poison." Upon inquiry, learned that he was selling C. & T. badges like hot cakes, and had run out of stock twice since on the ground, and with a twink of the eye as if he could tell the popular feeling remarked, "He's agoing to get there."

Wagner Geiss has charge of the grange headquarters and is kept busy attending to mail, 'phone calls and other business.

The public schools in Centre Hall will close for the remainder of the week, to give scholars a chance to take in the excitement.

No drunken or disorderly men have been seen on the ground thus far, and the police will likely have very little to do.

The following Granges are located on the grounds in different tents:

STATE, County, Progress, Victor, Washington, Centre, Leonard, Halfmoon, Benner, Logan, Walker, Howard, Bald Eagle, Union, Marion, Fairview, Spring Mills, Zion.

Occupants and number of tents are:

John Eckenroth, Pleasant Gap; Philip Resides, 47-48—Milesburg; Capt. Hunter, 46-49 50—Halfmoon; W T Wieland, 39—State College; J H Beck, 64-65—Centreline; I S Frain, Jacksonville; Harry, Heaton, 25—Marsh Creek; Cooney, Jordon, Young 27—Tusseyville; T B Ulrich, 73—Spring Mills; Jas T Weaver, 6—Geo. Taylor, 7—Clayt. Poorman, 19—Milesburg; Wm Mingle, 15—Wm Shoop, 16, G Vanpelt—Wes Henney, 20—Centre Hall Club, 18—Centre Hall Girls, 14—J A Roesman, 21—Arney and Ross, 4—Geo Boal, 3—Centre Hall; Gazette, 9—Bellefonte; L Neff,—Bible, Centre Hall; S D Musser, 17—Millheim; Jacob Shearer, 43—Centre Hall, G W Campbell, 5—Linden Hall; Jas Durst, 51—Centre Hall; Samuel Gettig, 14—Tusseyville Mrs Letterman, 1 & 2—Bald Eagle; Maggie Watt. 57—Rock Spring; R Gardner, Jr., Rock Spring; Col Taylor, F H Moyer, Milesburg; G W Showalter, State College; O Underwood; Mrs Jennie Benner, Fleming; D T Allison, Nittany; M L Smith, 30—Pine Grove; Noah Musser, 40 & 41—Fillmore; —— Shope, 56—Milesburg; M Gephart, Zion; Miss Jennie Eckenroth, Pleasant Gap; Bingaman; John S Hoy, 54—Jacksonville; G W Williams, 41 & 73—Fairbrook; Brown & Potter, Bellefonte; O M Sheets, Snow Shoe; G W Musser, Spring Mills, W S Fisher, 34—Unionville; E J Brumgard, 22—Millheim; J W Holmes, 55—Milesburg; Naigney and Camp, Bellefonte; P Hockman, 28—Hublersburg; H P Dean, Howard; Ida M Gardner, 36—Spring Mills; J C Emerick; Mollie Beck, 49 & 50—Centre Line; Emma Bloom, 3—Penn Hall; Troxelville band. H C Rothrock, Nittany; Guyer Mattern, 37 & 38—Halfmoon; Jos Marshall, Bellefonte; G Rider, Milesburg; A V Miller, Pleasant Gap; McCalmont & Co, 62—Bellefonte.

The opening exercises of the assembly were had on Tuesday evening. Isaac Frain, master of the co. grange, delivered an able address of Welcome from the main stand to a large audience, speaking of the laudable objects of the order, the honorable pursuit of the farmer, and closing with fervent words of cheer and welcome to all.

Col. Downing, lecturer of the Maryland grange, was introduced next, who spoke quite ably of the duties of the farmer and the power he has to obtain his rights, and the good effects the grange has produced in legislative enactments. Col. Downing is a pleasing speaker and was listened to with deep interest.

Wednesday and Thursday there will be addresses by prominent members of the order.

The crowd on Wednesday, as the Reporter goes to press, we estimate at ten thousand at least. The Reporter acknowleges friendly greetings from Col. Thomas, deputy Frain, Col. Downing, ex dep. Jas. F. Weaver and other leading patrons in all of whom we recognize perfect gentlemen and ornaments in any society.

THE EXHIBITS,

This department was large and the display fine, consisting of dry goods, clothing, hardware, groceries, wagons, buggies, agricultural implements, etc., a list of which will be found elsewhese along with the names of the exhibitors. The live stock department also made a creditable showing, in cattle, pigs and sheep.

Many carloads of goods for exhibition arrived at the station from 13 to 19.

The firm of Sharpless Bros., Chestnut and 8th street, Philadelphia, is familiar to most of our readers, as the acquaintance has been formed from years of dealings with the house. Their representative, Mr. N. H. McCoy, is on hand with a fine display in the line of dry goods, fancy goods, novelties and many other interesting things which attract the attention of the ladies. Their stand is located in the Merchants Building, opposite headquarters.

The Patrons' Hardware House of J. B. Shannon & Sons, 1020 Market street, Philadelphia, occupies a block in the Merchants Building, opposite headquarters. This house has a large and full line of hardware, cutlery and tools, on exhibition, and their display is a credit to the firm. They are among the principal business houses of Philadelphia, and enjoy a large trade.

R. S. Seeds, dealer in agricultural implements, etc., of Tyrone, is on the ground, with tent and has a fine display. Several fine road carts and a road wagon attract the attention of passers by. His goods are all of the finest workmanship and models of beauty and convenience.

The following is a list of the exhibitors:

Collins Mfg Co, Jackson, Mich., road carts, buggies, robes, sleds.
Thornton Barnes, Philad., groceries.
J. B. Shannon & Sons, Philad., hardware.
Garittee, Masten & Allen, Philad., clothing.
Sharpless Bros., Philad., dry goods.
C. L. Fuller, agent, Vermont Farm Machine Co.
Brown & Potter, Bellefonte, harness.
Henry Royer, Centre Hill, rakes and drills.
D. A. Boozer, Centre Hall, harness.
W. M. Brinker, Wilkinsburg, harness.
Dornblazer & Goodhart, Centre Hill, creameries.
Wm. Johnson, Centre Hall, flower stands.
McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Agr. Implements.
S. A. McQuistion, Bellefonte, buggies, etc.
Peter Hoffer, Centre Hall, Orborne binders.
Boozer & Shoop, Centre Hall, implements.
J. H. Albright, Laurelton, implements.
J. A. Dunkle, washing machines.

The picnic was a complete success, we are pleased to say. Thanks to each and every member of the committee for the earnestness with which they labored to make it a success. They did their part well in fitting up the grounds, and the REPORTER, on the other hand did its utmost, free gratis, for the last five weeks to drum up a crowd. We are proud of the success of it, because the REPORTER was the first to point out this grove and advise making three or four days instead of one, for the gathering, and give it the air of a county fair. That the REPORTER advised well is proven by the grand success of the week's display and attendance. Two or three enthusiastic grangers congratulated the REPORTER upon its fortunate hit and said they would pass a vote of thanks for it and also endorse its fight against the oats agents who had swindled farmers, notwithstanding the grange had warned all to beware. We thanked our granger friends for their kindness, but asked as a favor, that no such resolution be passed, as we only did our duty as an honest journalist.

POINTS TO VISIT.

The points to visit by the thousands who will be at the picnic next week, and which will be of interest, will be found as follows:

1. The top of Nittany mountain, immediately above Centre Hall, where a view can be had of Penns Valley, one of the finest sights in the country. A good road for walking or driving leads to it, and the distance is only about 1¾ miles.

2. A drive to the cave, 3½ miles from the picnic ground, through a delightful country; the cave is one of the most interesting sights in the state, the source of Penns Creek, and navigable by boat.

3. Visit the points close to the picnic ground, the sight of the old fort, the spring, connected with incidents of frontier life; the spot where an Indian and a white man fought around a tree with knives until both were found dead beneath the tree, and where the grave of the Indian is still to be seen—distance ¾ mile from picnic ground.

4. The REPORTER office, in which is printed the oldest paper in Central Pennsylvania, founded in 1828, where files of the first issues can be seen. The paper has left its mark upon the county, as a political advocate of what is good, right and just, and is proud of what it has done towards furthering education, progress and improvement, and the good it has effected in this direction. Its independence in standing by good men and correct principles has often called down upon it the wrath of time-servers, and it has actually been *boy*-cotted for the last four years, because the REPORTER would not swerve from the path of duty —*boy*-cotted, we mean, not *men*-cotted.

5. A delightful drive taking in the beautiful villages of Spring Mills, Penn Hall, Millheim and Aaronsburg—distance 12 miles.

6. Potters Mills and Seven Mountains Potters Mills was the home of Gen. Potter, of revolutionary fame, and around centre many incidents of days that tried men's souls. The Seven Mountains, close to Potters Mills will be found a romantic region.

7. The beautiful Lutheran church at Centre Hall.

8. A drive to State College, 11 miles distant, taking in Linden Hall and Dan Hess, and Boalsburg, Oak Hall and Lemont.

9. A most delightful drive to Bellefonte, 7½ miles, and its new iron works, beautiful springs, good hotels, and whole souled people, and ruins of big fires.

10. Centre Hall roller flouring mills, where the complete roller system for making flour, by the best machinery out, can be seen. At this mill the best brands of flour are made, equal to any western.

Thus it will be seen that the visitor to the picnic can put in an entire week at Centre Hall and get ten times the worth of his money.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

Any person desiring to obtain Democratic campaign literature, reports, extracts, etc., can secure them by applying to John Rider chairman of the club at this place. He is constantly in receipt of documents from the state and national Dem. headquarters and has them for distribution.

-+- JULY OFFERING -+-

We are now reducing our immense stock of summer goods, to prepare for our Fall purchases, and having that purpose in view, we have made

O-SWEEPING REDUCTIONS-O

IN ALL LINES OF GOODS.

65	Summer Suits, all wool, were	$10,,	we cut down to	½,	5.00
58	Seersucker Coats and Vests for	1.50	and		1.00
	Cassimere Pants, -	were	4.75	now	3.50
	" " -	"	2.75	"	1.75
	" " -	"	3.50	"	2.50
	Ladies Walking Shoes, -	"	90	"	60
	" " " -	"	1.50	"	1.00
	" " " -	"	2.00	"	1.50
	Ladies Shoes, -	"	2.50	"	2.00
	" " -	"	2.00	"	1.50
	" " -	"	1.50	"	1.25
	" " -	"	1.35	"	1.00
	Yard Wide Embroideries,	"	2.00	"	1.25
	" " "	"	1.50	"	1.00
	" " "	"	1.00	"	75
	Black Silk Mitts, -	"	50	"	25
	Cold Silk Gloves, -	"	60	"	40
	French Satines, -	"	40	"	35
	" " -	"	35	"	25
	" " -	"	25	"	20
	" " -	"	20	"	15
	" " -	"	15	"	12½
	Victoria and India Linen,	"	25	"	20
	" " "	"	20	"	15
	" " "	"	15	"	10

The above goods mention only a small portion of the immense stock of goods we have.

You will save money by coming here to buy, and a much more varied and complete stock to buy from than any other store in the county.

LYON & CO., BELLEFONTE

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

NOTICE, to the General Public!

We having purchased the entire stock and good will of

H. K. HICKS & BRO.,

are now ready and hope to receive your patronage. Our intentions are to do business fairly and treat everybody alike, and do not intend to be undersold. We carry the

LARGEST STOCK.

and have added largely to the present stock.

Call and see us and we will treat you well,

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.